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English language — Grammar

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A a



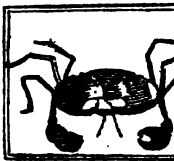
Apple.

B b

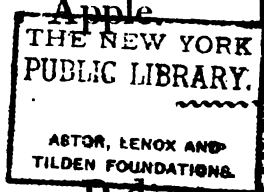


Basket.

C c



Crab.



D d



Dollar.

E e



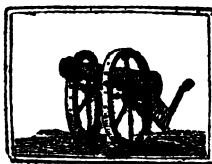
Eggs.

F f



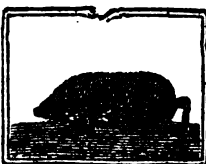
Fish.

G g



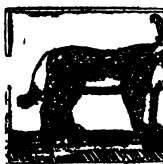
Gun.

H h



Hedgehog.

I i



Ibex.

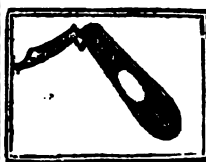
THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

J j



Jug.

K k



Knife.

L l



Leaves.

M m



Mill.

N n



Night-Jar.

O o



Ox.

P p



Pail.

Q q



Quadrant.

R r



Rattle.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

S s



Shell.

T t

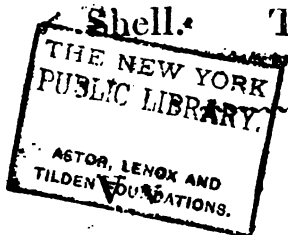


Thimble.

U u



Urchin.



W w

X x



Violet.

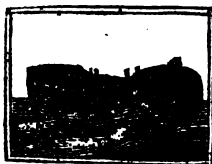


Wagon.



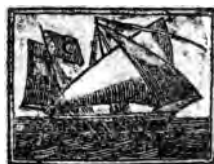
Xebec.

Y y



Yawl.

Z z



Zibet.

NEW GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE:

IN FIVE PARTS.

CONTAINING,

- I. Words, both *common* and *proper*, from *one* to *six syllables*: The several sorts of *monosyllables* in the *common* words being distinguished by tables, into words of *two, three, and four* letters, &c. with *six short lessons* at the end of each table, not exceeding the order of *syllables* in the foregoing tables. The several sorts of *polysyllables* also, being ranged in *proper tables*, have their *syllables* divided, and directions placed at the head of each table for the *accent*, to prevent *false pronunciation*; together with the like number of *lessons* on the foregoing tables, placed at the end of each table, as far as to words of *four syllables*, for the easier and more speedier way of teaching children to read.
 - II. A large and useful table of words, that are the same in *sound*, but different in *signification*; necessary to prevent the *misunderstanding* of one word for another of the same *sound*.
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 - V. *Forms of Prayer* for children on several occasions.
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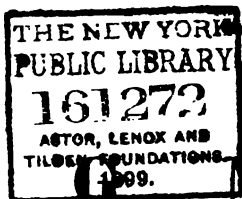
Author of the Schoolmaster's Assistant, Young Bookkeeper's Assistant, &c. &c.

NEW-YORK:

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AND G. LONG.

1820.

A 2



A **C** **M** **S** **Y**

B **H** **N** **T** **Z**

C **I** **O** **U** **Æ**

D **J** **P** **V** **Œ**

E **K** **Q** **W** **&**

F **L** **R** **X**

A NEW GUIDE
To the English Tongue.

PART I.

LETTERS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

D B C F G E H A X U Y
V R W K P J O Z Q I S L

z w x u o c y b d f p q s
n h k r t l g e j a v i

THE ITALIC ALPHABET ARRANGED.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
v w x y z

THE VOWELS ARE

a e i o u y

THE CONSONANTS ARE

b c d f g h k l m n p q r s t v w x y

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff ff ff ff ff

A NEW GUIDE OF SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
sa	se	si	so	su
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah			oh	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
aw	ew		ow	
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
ay	ey		oy	
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	gra	gre	gri	gro	gru
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	kna	kne	kni	kno	knu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	pha	phe	phi	pho	phu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	pla	ple	pli	plo	plu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	qua	que	qui	quo	
dwa	dwe	dwi			sca	sce	sci	sco	scu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	sha	she	shi	sho	shu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	ska	ske	ski	sko	sku
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu

TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

sma sme smi smo smu tha the thi tho thu
 sha sne sni sno snu tra tre tri tro tru
 spa spa spi spo spu twa twe twi two
 sta ste sti sto stu wha whe whi who
 swa swe swi swo swu wra wre wri wro wra

OF MONOSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Words of two letters, viz. one vowel and one consonant.

A M, an, as, at, ax, ay, if, in, is, it, of, oh, or
 or, ox, up, us. Be he me we ye. Go h
 lo no so wo (Do to.) By ly my py vy.

TABLE II.

Words of three letters, viz. one vowel and one consonant.

DAB nab. Web. Bib fib rib. Bob fob jo
 mob roh sob. Cub rub tub. Bad had la
 mad sad. Bed fed led red wed. Bid did hi
 kid lid rid. God nod rod. Bud cud mud.

Bag cag tag gag hag nag rag. Beg leg. Bi
 dig fig gig jig pig wig. Bog dog fog hog jog log
 Bug dug hug jug lug mug rug tug. Dam har
 ram. Gem hem. Dim him rim.

Gum mum rum sum. Can fan man pan (wan.
 Ben den fen hen men pen ten. Din fin gin ki
 pin sin tin win. Con (son ton won.) Bun fun
 gun nun pun run sun tun. Two.

Cap gap lap map rap tap. Dip hip lip nip ri
 sip tip. Fop hop lop mop sop top. Cup sup
 Bar far jar mar tar (war.) Her. Fir sir. For
 Has (was.) His. Bat cat fat hat mat rat.

Bet get jet let met net set wet yet. Bit fit hi
 nit pit sit wit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot sol
 Bnt cut gut hnt nut put rut tut. Lax wax. Ke
 sex vex. Fix six.

Box fox. The. Who. Cry dry fly fry
 shy sly sty thy try why. Act, all, and, apt,
 arm, art, ash, ask, asp, ass. Ebb, egg, ell,
 end. Ill, ink. Odd, off, oft, old.

TABLE III.

*Words of three letters, viz. one consonant and
 vowels, or a diphthong.*

PEA sea tea yea. Bee fee see. Die fie
 Doe foe roe toe. Due rue sue. Awe daw
 law maw paw raw saw. Dew few hew mew
 pew (sew.) Bow low mow row sow tow.

Cow how mow now sow vow. Coo too
 Bay day gay hay jay lay may nay pay ray
 way. (Key) (eye.) Boy coy joy toy. Ace,
 ape, are, aid, aim. Ear, eat. Ice, Oak, oil,
 oat, one, our, out, owl, own. Use, (use.) Yc

*Some easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consistin
 words not exceeding three letters.*

LESSON I.

NO man may put off the law of God.
 The way of God is no ill way.
 My joy is in God all the day.
 A bad man is a foe to God.

LESSON II.

To God do I cry all the day.
 Who is God, but our God.
 All men go out of the way of thy law.
 In God do I put my joy, O let me not sin.

LESSON III.

Pay to God his due.
 Go not in the way of bad men.
 No man can see God.
 Our God is the God of all men.

LESSON IV.

Who can say he has no sin?
 The way of man is ill, but not the way of

My son, go not in the way of bad men.
No man can do as God can do.

LESSON V.

Let me not go out of thy way, O God.
Do not see my sin, and let me not go to the
ruin me, O God, and let me not go out of the
of thy law.

LESSON VI.

The way of man is not the way of God.
The law of God is joy to me.
My son, if you do ill, you cannot go to God.
Do as you are bid, but if you are bid, do no ill.

TABLE IV.

*Words of four letters, viz. a vowel placed between
the two former consonants.*

ICH. Much such. Back jack lack pack sack
stack. Deck neck peck. Kick lick nick pick
dock lock mock rock sock. Buck duck
muck tuck. Fact. Buff cuff huff muff puff.
t. Left. Gift list sift. Lost soft. High nigh
n. Held. (Gild) mild wild.
Sold fold hold sold told (gold.) Calf half. Self.
olf. Gulf. Balk talk walk. Milk silk. Folk
lk.) Bulk, hulk. Call fall gall ball tall wall.
ll fell sell tell well. Bill fill hill kill mill pill
will. Bōil pōil rōil tōil. (Bull full pull) dull
l hull. Balm calm palm. Alms.
Help yelp. Gulp pulp. Halt malt salt. Belt
t melt pelt. Gilt hilt jilt milt wilt. Colt jolt
lt. Lamb. Limb. Comb (bomb tomb womb.)
mb. Hymn. Camp damp lamp ramp vamp.
mp. Pomp. Bump jump lump pump. Band
nd land sand (wand.)
Bend fend lend mend rend send tend. Bind
d kind mind rind wind. Bond foud pond. Bang
ng hang. King ring sing wing. Long song

Bung dung. Bank lank rank. Link pink sin
wink. Monk. Cant pant raut (want.) Bent dei
lent rent sent tent vent went.

Dint hint lint mint (pint.) Hunt runt. Garl
Herb verb. Curb. Card hard yard (ward.) Herc
Bird gird. Cord lord (förd) (wörd.) Curd Tur
Bark dark lark mark park. Jerk. Fork. (förk
(wörk.) Lurk turk. Girl. Curl hurl purl. Far
harm (warm) Term. Firm.

* Form (wörm) Barn yarn (warn.) Dern fer
hern yern. Born corn horn morn (börn tör
wöru.) Burn turn. Carp harp (warp.) Cart da
hart part tart (wart.) Dirt girt. Fört fört sö
(wört.) Hurt. Cash dash gash hash lash mas
rash sash (wash.) Dish fish. (Bush push) gus
hush rush tush. Cask mask task. Deck. Risk.

Busk dusk husk musk. Gasp hasp rasp (wasp.
Lisp wisp. Lass pass. Less mess. Hiss kiss miss
Moss toss. Cast fast last past vast (hast) (wast.
Best jest nest rest vest west yest. Fist list mist
Cöst löst töst döst hōst mōst pōst rōst. Dust lus
must rust. Bath lath path (hath.) Pith with
Bōth dōth lōth moth. Next.

*Some easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consist
ing of words not exceeding four letters.*

LESSON I.

HOLD in the Lord, and mind his word.

MY son, hold fast the law of the Lord.

My son, mind not thy own way, but the way
of God.

Do not tell a lie, and let not thine hand do hurt

LESSON II.

Let all men mind the will of the Lord.

Let no man hurt you, if you can help it.

Do as well as you can; and do no ill.

The Lord is my rock.

LESSON III.

Who is God but the Lord! and who is on high
but our God!

I will call on the Lord, all the day long..

'To the Lord will I lift up myself.

O cast me not out with bad men,

LESSON IV.

God is kind to me, and doth help me.

Mark the man that doth well, and do so too.

Let thy eye be on me, O Lord my God.

Help such men as want help; and do not sin..

LESSON V.

Hurt no man; and let no man hurt you..

Let thy sins past put you in mind to mend.

Send aid to help me, O Lord, my God.

Use not thyself to tell a lie.

LESSON VI.

My son, walk not in the way of bad men, but
walk in the law of the Lord.

Let not God go out of thy mind, for he is thy rock.

The Lord can tell what is best for me: to him
will I go for help.

TABLE V.

*Words of four letters, viz. A vowel placed between
the two latter consonants.*

B LAB crab drab scab stab (swab.) Crib drib glib.
Knob. Club club drub grub snub. Brad clad
glad shad. Bred bled fled shed sped. Clod plod
shod trod. Stud. Brag drag flag shag snag sug
swag wrag. Grig swig trig twig. Clog flog frog prog.
Drug plug slug snug. Dram sham. Them.
Brim grim skim swim trim whim. From (whom.)
Crum drum scum. Bran clan plan span than
(swan.) Then when wren. Chin grin shin skin
spin thin twin. Shun stun. Chap clap flap siap
snap trap wrap (swap.)

Step. Chip clip ship skip slip trip whip. Ch
crop drop prop shop slop stop. Scar star. Bl
spur slur. This. Thus. Brat chat gnat flat plat th
(what.) Fret whet. Knit slit split. Blot knot ti
plot shot spot. Glut shut slut smut. Flax. Flu

*More easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, co
sisting of words not exceeding four letters.*

LESSON I.

THE eye of God is on them that do ill.

Go not from me, O God, my God.

The Lord will help them, that cry to him.

My son, if thy way is bad, see that you mend

LESSON II.

When just men do well, then ill men fail.

I will mind my way, that I may not sin.

He that doth go with ill men will fail.

Do all that is just; and let not ill will be in th
mind.

LESSON III.

Shun them that will hurt you, lest you be hu
by them.

My son, walk not with them that are bad, le
you be so too, but walk in the law of the Lord, as
God will help you.

Hold in the Lord and lend an ear to his word.

LESSON IV.

My son, hold fast the law of the Lord.

My son, mind not thy own will, but the will
God.

My son, mind the law of God, and you will do wel

My son, call on the Lord, and he will help yo

LESSON V.

Go from that man, who will hurt you, and hu
no man thyself.

All men go out of the way, and do not mind Go
God doth see us, and all that we do.

I will sing of the Lord all the day long.

LESSON VI.

With my lips do I tell of the law of God, and
will talk of his word.

I will run the way of thy law; O help me in it.

I am glad that the Lord doth lend an ear to me
for this, will I call on him, and pay my vow.



TABLE VI.

Words of four letters, viz. two consonants and two vowels; the latter vowel serving only to lengthen the sound of the former, except where it is otherwise marked.

BABE. Robe. Face lace mace race. Dice lice
mice nice. Rice vice. Fade jade made wade
Hide ride side tide wide. Rude. Safe. Life wife
Cage page rage sage. Huge. Bake cake make rake
sake take. Like pike. Joke poke yoke. Duke puke
Gale pale sale tale vale.

File mile pile tile vile wile. Hole mole pole
Mule rule. Came dame fame game lame name
fame tame. Lime time. Come some home
Fume. Bane lane mane pane. Dine fine kine line
mine pine vine wine. (Done) (gone) (none.) Bone
hone tone. Tune.

Cape rape tape (gape.) Pipe ripe wipe (type
Cape hope mope pope rope sope. Care dare fare
hare mare pare. Here mere (were.) Dire fire
mire sire tire wire. Core gore more pore sore tore
vore. Cure pure sure. Base case. Rise (rise wise
Dose (dose hose lose nose rose.)

Use (use muse.) Else. Bate date fate gate hate
late mate pate rate. Bite kite mite rite. Do
note note vote. Lute mute. Can have pave law
save wave. Dive five hive (give live sive.) Row
(dove love) (move.) Gaze maze. Size.

*More easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consist
of words not exceeding four letters.*

LESSON I.

GOD doth mind all that we say and do.

This life is not long, but the life to come
no end.

We must love them that do not love us, as we
as them that do love us.

We must pray for them that hate us.

LESSON II.

We must do to all men; as we like to be done

The Lord he is God, it is he that hath made

He must live well, that will die well.

He doth live ill, that doth not mend.

LESSON III.

A bad life will make a bad end.

We must let the time past put us in mind of
ill we have done.

In the time to come we must do ill no more.

Be kind to all men, but hurt not thyself.

LESSON IV.

Woe be to me if I live not well.

We can hide no work from God; for the Lord
he is God, and he is Lord of all.

Mind what is best; do all that is just; and love
all whom you have to do with.

LESSON V.

He that doth love God, God will love him.

One God doth rule all. The Lord is God.

None is like to God, and we are all in his hand

The Lord is my king; he is Lord of all: and
the word of the Lord all was made.

LESSON VI.

God is the most high God; he sets up men, and
he doth help them that are just.

Go not far from me, O Lord my God.

The time will come when all men must be put
the dust.

TABLE VII.

Words of four letters, viz. two consonants and a diphthong.

L AID maid paid. Fail jail nail rail sail tail. Maim. Fain gain main pain rain vain. Fair hair pair. Bait wait. Void. Soil toil. Coin join. Daub. Thon. Loud. Foul soul. Pour sour (your.) Gout rout. Flee free knee thee tree. Deed feed heed need seed weed.

Beef. Leek meek seek week. Feel heel reel. Seem. Been keen seen. Deep keep peep weep. Deer jcer leer pcer. Feet meet. Good hood wood. Hoof roof. Book cöök hock look took (rook.) Cool fool pool tool (wool.) Doom room. Moon noon soon. Coop hoop loop soop.

(Door) poor. Foot (foot.) Boot hoot root. Flea plea. Ease. Dead head lead read bead lead read. Deaf leaf. Leak reak weak. Deal heal meal seal. Beam seam team. Lean mean wean. Heap leap reap. Bear tear wear (dear fear hear near year.) Heat meat seat. Load road toad. Loaf. Soak. Coal goal soal. Foam roam. Roat. Boat coat goat moat. Oath. Coax.

Chaw draw flaw gnaw spaw thaw. Dawn fawn lawn pawn. Brew knew slew stew (shew.) Lewd. Blow crow flow glow grow know slow snow stow (plow drow.) Bowl fowl howl. Down gown town. Bray clay dray fray gray play pray slay stay sway. Grey they whey. Lien. Vicu. Sloe (shoe.) Clue glue true.

More easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding four letters.

LESSON I.

WHEN we go out, and when we come in, we are not out of the eye of God.

When we pray to God with a pure mind, he will

hear us and help us. But if our mind be not pure when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

All the day long, God does mind what we do with our time.

LESSON II.

The word of God is true; it is gone from his lips, and will come to pass.

He that took on him the form of man to save us, is God, and came down from God.

This is he, who, when he came, did shew to us the way of life, that we may work the work of God.

LESSON III.

All my joy is in the Lord, and in them that love his ways.

The Lord is nigh to all them that call on him.

It is good to draw near to God, that he may draw near to us.

I will call on the Lord for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

LESSON IV.

The ways of God are not like the ways of man.

The Lord God, is God of Gods, and Lord of all.

Just and true are thy ways, O Lord God: thy word is true.

I am the Lord, I AM THAT I AM; this is my name.

LESSON V.

The word was with God, and the word was God.

None but God can tell what is to come.

I must not do an ill act; if I have done it once, must do so no more.

No man can say, he has seen God; for none hath seen him, and none can see him.

LESSON VI.

He that doth love God, will keep his laws.

All ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate sin.

I will love thee, O Lord, as long as I live.

Keep me, O God, for my hope is in thee.

My son! call on the Lord for help, that you may be safe from them that hate you.

TABLE VIII.

Words of five, six, &c. letters, viz. one vowel, and the rest consonants.

THROB. Scrub shrub. Shred thred. Sprig
Scrap strap. Scrip strip. Sprat. Split spirit
Strut. Black clack brack crack knack slack smack
snack stack track. Check speck. Brick chiel
stick thick trick. Block clock crock flock frock
knock shock stock.

Chuck cluck pluck truck stuck. Tract. Strict
Didst midst. Chaff staff. Cliff skiff stiff whiff
Scoff. Bluff gruff snuff stuff. Craft graft shaft
Cleft theft. Drift shift swift thrift. Flight ligh
might night right sight bright flight fright slight
Child. Scold. Chalk stalk.

Shall small stall scrawl. Dwell shell smell spell
swell. Chill skill spill still shrill. Psalm. Whelm.
Whelp. Shalt. Smelt spelt. Split stilt. Plumb
thumb. Cramp stamp. Shrimp. Pump stump
thump trump. Nymph. Brand grand stand strand.
Blend spend. Blind grind.

Bring fling sting swing thing spring string.
Thong strong throng wrong. Tongs. Lungs.
Blank flank frank plank prank shank thank. Brink
chink drink shrink stink think. Drunk trunk.
Chant grant plant slant (scānt.) Scent spent. Flint
print. Front.

Blunt brunt grunt. Third. Sword. Scarf (dwarf
wharf.) Scurf. Spark stark. Shirk. Stork. Twirl
whirl. Churl. Charm (swarm.) Storm. Stern.
Scorn Shörn (swörn.) Thorn. Churn spurn. Sharp.
Chirp. Smart start (thwart.) Flirt shirt skirt.
Sport (shört snört.) Blurt spurt.

Clash flash gnash slash trash. Flesh fresh thresh.

Swish. Blush flush plush brush crush thrush.
 Flask. Brisk whisk. Clasp grasp. Crisp. Brass.
 glass grass (gläss.) Bless dress press stress. Bliss.
 Cross dross (glöss gröss.) Truss. Blast. Blest
 chest drest. Twist wrist. Ghost.

Crust trust thrust. Smith. Broth cloth froth
 (sloth.) Truth. Birth. Forth (worth.) World.
 Hanch lanch branch stanch. Bench tench stench
 drench wrench. Arch march parch starch. Perch.
 Birch. (Pöreh) töreh seöreh. Lurch church. Corps.
 Harsh marsh. First thirst.

Burst curst durst. Batch catch hatch latch match
 patch snatch thatch (watch.) Fetch ketch sketch.
 Itch ditch hitch pitch flitch stitch twitch (which.)
 Botch notch scotch. Crutch. Length strength.
 Tenth. Ninth. Fifth sixth.

*Some easy lessons on the foregoing tables, consist-
 ing of words not exceeding six letters.*

LESSON I.

LOVE not the world, nor the things that are in
 the world; for all that is in the world, the lust
 of the flesh, and the lust of the eye, is not of God,
 but is of the world.

In God I have put my trust, I will not fear what
 flesh can do to me.

LESSON II.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy
 mind, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.

All things wax old, and fade, but God is, and
 will be the same: he hath no end.

The Son of God came to wash us from all sin,
 that he might save us. I will be glad in his name.

LESSON III.

Let us all do that which is the best, and this will
 be the way to make God love us.

The Lord God shall bless me, as my right way

has been seen by him; and as my hands have been pure, so shall he save me.

The way of the Lord is pure, and so is his word; he helps all them that trust in him.

LESSON IV.

Some men will pass by an ill act, and some will not; but if we will fear God and keep his word, he will not cast us off.

Let all the world fear the Lord.

Flee from vice, and love that which is good.

The fear of God is with them that love him.

LESSON V.

We have one God, by whom are all things.

The works of man, are not like God's works.

Mind what the man of God says, for he shews to you the way of life.

God shall rid me from my strong foes, and from them which hate me, for they are too strong for me.

LESSON VI.

God hath made my feet like hart's feet; and he hath set me up on high.

O my God, I cry to thee in the day time, but thou dost not hear; and in the night I take no rest.

We will call on thy name, O Lord, so shalt thou save us; we will put our trust in thee, and thou wilt keep us.

TABLE IX.

Words of five, six, &c. letters, viz. two vowels, and the rest consonants; the latter vowel serving only to lengthen the sound of the former, except where it is otherwise marked.

BRIbe tribe scribe. Globe. Brace chase grace
place space. Price slice spice thrice twice.
Sluce spruce. Blade shade spade trade. Chide
pride slide stride. Chafe. Knife strife. Stage
Drake flake shake snake stake. Spike strike.
Broke choke cloke smoke stoke stroke.

Scale stale. Smile stile while. Strole scrole (whole.) Blame flame frame shame. Scheme theme. Chime crime prime slime. Crane plane. Brine shine swine thine twine. Drone prone stone throne. Prune. Crape grape shape. Gripe tripe stripe snipe. Slope.

Blare glare share scare snarespare. There where. spire (shire.) Score shore snore store. Chase (phrase.) Close prose (chose close those) (whōse.) Prate scate slate state. Smite spite white. Blots smote. Flute brute. Brave crave grave knave shave slave stave. Drive strive thrive.

Clove grove stove (glōve shōve) (prove.) Blaze glaze craze graze. Prize. Chance dance prance trance. Hence fence pence thence whence (sense.) Mince prince since. (Once) [scōnce.] Dunce. Badge fadge.

Edge hedge wedge sledge pledge sledge. Ridge bridge. Dodge lodge. Judge grudge trudge. Range change strange. Hinge singe cringe fringe swinge twinge. Plunge sponge. Farce [scarce.] Herse verse. Horse [worse.]

Curse nurse purse. Barge large charge. Serge verge. Forge [gorge.] Urge purge. Taste haste paste waste. Bathe swathe [lathe.] Blithe sithe tithe writhe Lothe clothe. Lapse. Halve. Delve. hēlve twēlve. Carve starve. Sērve swerve. Sēlves. Wolves. Plague vague. Rogue vogue. Tōngue

More easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding six letters

LESSON I.

SHEW me the right way, O Lord, and guide me in it.

O think not on my past sins; but think on me, O Lord, for my good.

All the paths of the Lord are truth to such a keep his laws

He that doth love the Lord shall dwell at ease,
and his seed shall have the land.

LESSON II.

Put thy trust in God, and he will help thee.

It is a good thing to give thanks, and to call on
the name of the Lord.

Let us sing Psalms to the Lord our God.

When thou shalt make a vow to the Lord thy
God, thou shalt not be slack to pay it.

LESSON III.

That which is gone out of thy lips, thou shalt
keep: And if a man vow to the Lord, he shall keep
his oath.

Let us stand fast. Let us strive to be good.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they
do good, and be glad to give.

LESSON IV.

Turn your selves from all your sins, else God
will whet his sword and bend his bow.

Let us judge our selves, that God may not judge
us.

Let us not mind high things, nor be as those are,
who do their works to be seen of men.

LESSON V.

Thanks be to the Lord, for he hath been kind to
me in a strong place.

Be strong all ye that trust in the Lord.

Fear the Lord, all ye that dwell in the world.

The man is blest whose trust is in the Lord.

Keep thy tongue and thy lips from ill.

LESSON VI.

See that ye lose not those things that be good.

The day of Christ is at hand: and he will judge
the world, both the quick and the dead.

We shall all change at the last trump: and all
that are in the grave shall then come forth, that
God may judge them.

TABLE X.

Words consisting of five, six, &c. letters, with diphthongs and the rest consonants, except a few which end in e final.

FRAIL snail trail. Claim. Brain chain gain
slain stain train sprain strain. Paint faint stain
taint. Raise praise. Faith saith. Heir thine
Eight freight weight (height.) Eighth. V
choice. Broil spoil. Joint point. Noise point
Moist. Quart. Quick. Quench. Squib. Square
Fraud. Laugh. Caught taught (draught.)

Daunt haunt taunt vaunt flaunt slaunt. Ca
pause gauge. Bouch pouch vouch crouch sle
(touch.) Cloud croud proud shroud. Cough trou
(tough.) Plough slough (dough though) (throu
Ought bought fought nought sought brought thou
(drought.)

Mould (could should would.) Ounce bou
pounce. Bound hound pound round sound gro
(wound.) Count mount. Mourn. Course. Ho
louse mouse (spouse rouse.) Clout doubt so
shout sprout stout. Trout. Mouth south (you
Fourth. Three.

Leech speech. Bleed breed speed steed. Ch
sleek. Kneel steel wheel. Green queer scri
spleen. Creep sheep sleep steep sweep. Cl
steer sneer. Cheese (geese fleece.) Fleet sl
street sweet. Teeth (sette.) Sleeve Freeze sne
squeeze. Blood flood (stood.) Proof.

Brook shook. School stool (wool.) Bloom bro
groom. Spoon swoon. Droop scoop sloop sto
Floor. Goose loose (noose choose.) Shoot. To
(booth smooth.) Each reach preach teach. Dr
tread spread knead plead. Sheaf. League. Bi
sneak speak steak squeak.

Realm. Dealt. Health wealth. Cream dre
steam stream. Clean glean stean. Clause. Che

Clear shear smear spear (swear.) Search. Earl
pearl. Earn learn. Earth dearth (hearth.) Heart.
Fleas please tease.

Cease lease crease peace. East beast feast least
(breast.) Bleat cheat treat wheat (great.) Sweat
sheeat. Death breath (heath sheath.) Breathe
Coathe wreathe. Heave leave weave cleave. Thach
poach roach broach. Broad. Groan.

Boast roast toast. Float throat (groat.) Brief
chief grief thief. Niece piece. Fiend (friend.)
Fierce pierce. Field yield shield. Priest. Grieve
thieve. Guard. Suit fruit. Build. Guide. Guile.
Quilt. Juice. Bruise. Brawl crawl drawl. Brawn
prawn. Screw shrew strew threw. Throw. Known
thrown (brown clown crown down frown.)

More easy lessons on the foregoing Tables.

LESSON I.

I WILL give thanks to thee, O Lord, with all
my heart; and will praise thy name.

I will praise the name of God with a song, for
this shall please the Lord.

Serve the Lord with fear, and let your heart
stand in awe of him.

He that fears not God, is in the way to death.

LESSON II.

Great is the Lord, and great is his name.

Seek the Lord while he may be found: call on
him while he is near.

Trust in the Lord with all thy heart.

In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust, let me not
be put to shame; but help me lend thine ear to me
and save me.

LESSON III.

Thou, O Lord, art the thing that I long for: thou
art my hope from my youth.

O let my mouth be full of thy praise, that I sing of thee all the day long.

Cast me not from thee in the time of age: leave me not when my strength doth fail me.

I will go forth in the strength of the Lord (and will praise thee more and more.

LESSON IV.

Thou, O God, has taught me from my youth till now; and I will tell of thy great works.

Great things are they, that thou hast done God, who is like to thee?

The Lord doth know the way of good men, the way of bad men shall come to nought.

I did call on the Lord with my voice; and heard me out of his hill.

LESSON V.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye hate God know this, that the Lord will choose the man is good: when I call on the Lord, he will hear

Stand in awe, and sin not: search your own hearts by your self, and be still.

Pour out your praise to God, and put your trust in the Lord.

LESSON VI.

I will lay me down in peace and take my rest for it is thou, O Lord, that dost make me dwell in peace.

O hear thou my voice, my king, and my God for to thee will I pray.

My help doth come from God, who doth deliver all them that are true of heart: and for this I praise the name of the Lord most high.

OF DISSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ie easy words accented on the first syllable, whose spelling and pronunciation are nearly the same.

B sence	brim stone	con sul	drunk ard
a corn	bro ken	con test	dul lard
or	buf fet	con tract	dung hill
ress	but ter	con trite	du ty
der	Ca per	con vent	dy er
vent	car rot	con verse	Edg ing
er	cart er	con vert	el der
um	chaf finch	cor ner	em bers
o	cham ber	cost ly	em blem
ber	chan nel	craf ty	en ter
bush	chap man	cra zy	en gine
gel	chap ter	crib bage	e ven
y	cha sten	cri er	e vil
or	chat ter	cru el	ex tant
ful	ches nut	crup per	Rac tor
ist	child ish	cul ture	fag got
less	chil dren	cum ber	fan cy
k ward	chil ly	out ler	fan tom
ter	chop per	Dar ling	far mer
lad	church man	di al	fa tal
k er	ci der	di et	fat ling
ter	cin der	dif fer	fe male
t ling	cler gy	din ner	fend er
tist	cof fin	doc tor	fen nel
er	col lect	doc trine	fer ret
rel	com fort	do er	fe ver
h ful	com ment	do tage	fid ler
ter	com merce	dra per	fil let
er	com mon	dress er	fi nal
a der	con cord	dros sy	fi ring
der	con duct	drug get	fla grant
som	con quest	drug gist	flan nel
er	con serve	drum mer	flat ter

flu ent	gold finch	horse man	lan tern
flut ter	grace ful	host ler	lap pet
fod der	gras sy	hu man	lap wing
fog gy	grate ful	hun dred	lat ter
fol ly	gra vy	hunt er	la zy
fop pish	grit ty	hurt ful	le gal
fore man	gru el	hus band	let ter
fore taste	gul let	I cy	li ar
for ty	gun ner	i dol	like ly
fran tic	gun shot	in fant	lim ber
fret ful	gus set	in most	limn er
frow ard	gut ter	in sect	li ning
fro zen	Ham let	in side	lin net
fru gal	hain mer	in stance	li on
fu el	hand ful	in step	li ter
fun nel	han dy	in to	lodg er
fur long	hang er	in ward	lof ty
Gal lon	hang ings	i vy	lone ly
gal lop	han sel	Jest er	lone some
game some	hap py	joc ky	lord ly
game ster	hard ship	jol ly	lord ship
gam mon	har dy	judg ment	luc ky
gan der	har lot	jug gler	lug gage
gar land	har per	ju lep	Ma ker
gar ment	harts horn	ju ry	mam mon
gar ret	har vest	Ken nel	man ful
gar ter	hatch et	ker nel	man ly
gen try	help ful	kin dred	man na
gi ant	her mit	king dom	man ner
gib bet	hin der	kins man	ma ny
gip sy	hind most	kitch en	mar gin
glim mer	hin drance	Lad der	mar ket
glit ter	ho ly	la dy	ma tron
glo ry	home ly	lan cet	max im
glos sy	hope ful	land lord	med ly
glut ton	hor net	land mark	mem ber
god ly	hor rid	land skip	mer cy

ry	part ner	ram mer	scat ter
ler	par ty	ran dom	scol lop
tens	pat tern	ran som	scorn ful
dish	pave ment	ran ger	scra per
ment	pen cil	rant er	scul ler
n ing	pen ny	ra ther	se cret
tal	pep per	re al	sel dom
to	per fect	rec tor	self ish
ldy	per son	rem nant	sen tence
der	pic ture	ren der	ser mon
mur	pig gin	ren net	ser pent
ter	pil fer	ri der	ser vant
kin	pil grim	ri ot	sex ton
ly	pil lar	rob ber	sha dy
ble	pi lot	rub bish	shame ful
ty	pi per	ru by	sharp en
h ly	pip kin	rug ged	sharp er
ber	plat form	ru in	shat ter
meg	plat ter	ru ler	shep herd
er	pli ant	rum mage	shil ling
ce	plu mage	run ner	short ly
et	plum met	ru ral	shut ter
er	po et	Sa cred	sig nal
an	pos set	sad ler	si lence
r	pot ter	safe ly	si lent
gan	pre cept	safe ty	sil ly
per	pru dent	sal lad	sil ver
nel	pup py	sal ver	sim per
try	pur blind	san dy	sim pler
er	pur chase	sat chel	sin ful
ist	pur pose	sat tin	sin ner
cel	Quar rel	scab bard	six fold
don	quar ter	scaf fold	six ty
ents	qui et	scam per	skil ful
snip	Rab bit	scan dal	skin ny
lor	rag ged	scan ty	skip per
rot	ra ker	scar let	slan der

slat tern	strang ly	thun der	ver min
slen der	stu dent	time ly	ves sel
sli my	stu pid	ti dings	vic tim
slip per	sub ject	til lage	vin tage
sloth ful	sud den	tim ber	vi per
slug gard	su et	tin der	vir gin
slug gish	suf fer	ton nage	vi tal
slum ber	sul len	tor ment	vo cal
slut tish	sul ly	tør rent	vul gar
smo ky	sul try	to ry	Ud der
smug gler	sum mer	to tal	ug ly
snap pish	sum mon	tra der	ul cer
so ber	sun der	trans port	un der
sor rel	sup per	trench er	un to
sot tish	sur face	tri al	up per
spi cy	sor ly	trot ter	up shot
spi der	sur name	tru ant	up side
spin net	Tab by	tru ly	ut most
spin ner	tal ly	trum pet	ut ter
spin ster	tame ly	tu lip	use ful
spite ful	tan ner	tum bler	Wa fer
splen did	ta per	tu mult	wa ger
splen dor	tap ster	tun nel	wa ges
splin ter	tar dy	tur ky	wake ful
spun gy	tar nish	tur nip	wan der
stag ger	tat ler	turn er	wan ton
stam mer	tat ter	turn pike	ward robe
stan dish	tem per	turn stile	war like
start lish	tem pest	tu tor	war rant
stern ly	ten der	Va cant	wasp ish
stin gy	ten dril	va grant	waste ful
sto ny	tenth ly	val ly	wed ding
stop page	tet ter	var nish	wel fare
stop per	thank ful	va ry	west ern
sto ry	there fore	vel lum	west ward
strange ly	thresh er	vel vet	wet shod
stran ger	thread bare	ven ture	wharf age

TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

where	will	wisdom	worthless
whimsy	will	woeful	worthy
whisper	winter	worship	Yonder

Some easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding two syllables.

LESSON I.

IT is God that girdeth me with strength of war
and maketh my way perfect.

He maketh my feet like harts feet; and setteth
me up on high.

My foes shall cry, but there shall be none to hear
them; yea even unto the Lord shall they cry, but
he shall not hear them.

For this cause will I give thanks unto thee,
Lord, and sing praise unto thy name.

LESSON II.

Unto thee, O Lord, will I lift up my soul. **N**
God, I have put my trust in thee.

Lead me forth in thy truth, and learn me; for
thou art the God of my health: in thee hath been
my hope all the day long.

Call to mind, O Lord, thy tender mercy, which
hath been of old.

The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him
and he will shew them his law.

LESSON III.

Hear my voice, O Lord, when I cry unto thee
have mercy on me and hear me.

O hide not thou thy face from me; nor cast thy
servant from thee in thy wrath.

Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me in the
right way.

O my soul, wait thou on the Lord, be strong
and he shall comfort thine heart; and put thou thy
trust in the Lord.

LESSON IV.

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my strength

Think no scorn of me, lest, if thou make as thoug thou didst not hear, I be made like them that g down into the pit.

The Lord is my strength and my shield, m heart hath trusted in him, and I am helped : there fore my heart danceth for joy, and in my song wil I praise him.

LESSON V.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me : yea, h saved me out of all my fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is : blessed i the man that trusteth in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his saints : for they that fear him, want no good thing.

The lions do want and suffer much ; but they who seek the Lord, shall want no manner of thing that is good.

LESSON VI.

What man is he, that lusteth to live ; and would fain see good days ?

Keep thy tongue from evil ; and thy lips that they speak no guile.

The eyes of the Lord are over good men, and h doth hear them when they pray.

The Lord doth save the souls of his servants and all they that put their trust in him, shall no want help.

TABLE II.

Words accented on the first syllable, the spelling and pronunciation being different.

A L so	bare foot	bloo''dy	brew house
A al way	beast ly	blu''ster	brew is
am ple	bel fry	bon fire	brick kiln
an''cle	bel low	bound less	bride groom
an ger	bird lime	braw ny	bride maid
ap ple	bi''shop	breath less	brief ly
Ba''lance	ble''mish	brew er	bright ness

'tle	co''lumn	down right	fea ture
tle	co''met	do''zen	fe''ster
'ther	com rade	drag gle	fid dle
kle	con jure	dri''ven	fierce ly
c ram	co''py	drow sy	fifth ly
d er	co''ver	du''sky	fi''gure
ry	coun sel	du''sty	fla''gon
shel	count er	Ea gle	flam beau
shy	coun ty	ea glet	fla''sket
'tle	cou''ple	earl dom	fla vour
ble	cou''rage	earth ly	flax en
nel	cre''dit	ear thy	flo''rid
tain	cre''vice	ear wig	fal low
ful	crew et	e''cho	fon dle
less	crick et	eight fold	foot pace
sure	cru''sty	eighth ly	foot pad
dron	cry''stal	eigh ty	foot step
'pel	cup board	ei ther	fo''reign
'coal	cu''stom	en trails	fore thought
up en	Dai ly	e''ver	for tress
up ness	dai sy	eye brow	found er
se cake	da''mage	eye sight	four score
'rish	da''mask	eye sore	fourth ly
blain	daugh ter	Fair ly	frail ty
l hood	dead ly	fai ry	freç kle
'lic	deaf en	faith ful	freck led
rus	dear ly	fa''mine	freck ly
'sten	debt or	fa''mish	free hold
'mist	de''vil	fa ther	free ly
ern	dex trous	fa''thom	free stone
7	dim ple	fat ten	friend less
nour	dir ty	fa vour	friend ly
n ly	di''stance	fau''cet	fright en
ly	di''stant	-fault less	fright ful
set	doc tress	faul ty	fro''lic
'ler	dou''ble	fear less	fro''sty
our	doubt ful	fea''ther	fro''thy

fruit ful	heart less	lea"ther	mu"slin
fru"strate	hear ty	le vel	mu"stard
Gain ful	hea then	light er	mu"ster
gain say	hea"vy	li"mit	mu"sty
ga"ther	heed less	li"quid	Name less
gau dy	heir ess	li"quor	na"sty
ge"sture	high ly	lu cre	naugh ty
ghost ly	high way	lu"stre	need ful
gi"blets	hi"gler	lu"sty	neigh bour
gin"gle	hi"ther	Ma"dam	nei ther
giv en	hoa ry	ma"gie	ne ver
giv er	ho"mage	ma"lice	noi sy
gli"sten	ho"nest	man"gle	nose gay
gloo my	host ess	man hood	no"thing
good ness	hour ly	ma"ster	no"vel
go"spel	hum ble	ma"stiff	Oat meal
go"vern	hun dredth	match less	Pad lock
grace less	hun"ger	mea sure	pam phlet
gran deur	hun"gry	mea zles	pas time
grand son	hu sky	me"lon	pa stry
gra"vel	I"mage	me"rit	pa"sture
grea sy	in sight	me"thod	pa"sty
great ness	Jaun dice	migh ty	pea cock
griev ous	jew el	min"gle	pea hen
grist ly	jour nal	mis chief	peer ess
gro"grain	joy ful	mi"stress	peer less
ground less	juice less	mi"sty	pe"nance
grum ble	jui cy	mo"dern	peo ple
guilt less	Kind ness	mo"dest	pe"ster
gui"nea	kna vish	mo"narch	phren zy
Ha"bit	knight hood	mon strous	pi ous
has sock	knock er	mo"ther	pis mire
ha"vock	know ledge	mouth ful	pit chy
haut boy	knue kle	mount ain	pla"net
health ful	Lan"guage	mourn ful	plan tain
heal thy	lan"guid	mus"cle	plea"sant
heart en	lau rel	mu"sket	plea"sure

on	roll er	spright ly	throw ster
ture	ro sin	startle	tic kle
tle	rough ly	sta''tute	tick lish
ch er	ruf fle	stea''dy	ti ger
cess	Sal mon	stee ple	ti gress
duce	sam ple	sti fle	tin''ker
duct	sau cer	stock ings	tip ple
fer	sau cy	straight en	trai tor
gress	sau''sage	straight ly	trea ty
mise	saw yer	staight way	tre''ble
spect	scho''lar	stream er	tres pass
sper	scis sors	strength en	tri''bute
m ist	scrib ble	suc kle	troo per
ter	scuf fle	snp ple	trou''ble
nish	seam less	sure ly	twink ling
zle	sea son	sure ty	Va''lue
ck en	sha''dow	swar thy	ve''nom
k ly	shal low	swea''ty	ver juice
able	show er	sweep er	vi''sage
id	sic kle	sweet ness	vir tue
le	sick ness	Ta ble	vi''sit
el	sim ple	tay lor	Up right
ler	si''new	ta''lent	Waist coat
el	sin''gle	ta''lon	wal nut
uge	skew er	tan''gle	wa ter
ish	smug gle	tat tle	weal thy
less	soft en	ta''vern	wea ry
barb	so''lid	tempt er	wea ver
e	soo''ty	te''nant	wed lock
id	south ern	tex ture	weigh ty
or	span''gle	thatch er	whee dle
en	speak er	thick en	wheel er
en	spec kle	thiev ish	where fore
er	spi''got	thir ty	whiri pool
et	spi''nage	tho''rough	whirl wind
k et	spi''rit	threat en	whit low
guish	spit fle	thred dle	wick ed

a''spire	col lect	de fect	dis miss
a''stray	com mence	de fend	dis own
a''tone	com plain	de fence	dis pel
at tack	com plaint	de fer	dis place
at tempt	com pound	de fy	dis play
at tire	com pel	de fine	dis pose
a vail	com ply	de form	dis praise
a venge	com pose	de fraud	dis prove
a void	com pute	de grade	dis robe
a wait	con ceit	de light	dis sent
a wake	con cert	de note	dis serve
a way	con duct	de part	dis taste
Be cause	con fine	de pose	dis tinct
be come	con found	de press	dis tort
be fore	con front	de pute	dis trust
be friend	con fuse	de rive	dis tract
be gin	con jure	de scribe	dis''turb
be have	con straint	de sire	dis use
be head	con sume	de spite	di vert
be hold	con tempt	de spond	di vine
be lief	con tend	de stroy	dra''goon
be lieve	con tent	de tect	fect
be long	con temn	de test	e lope
be love	con vey	de vise	em balm
be neath	cor rect	di rect	em bark
be night	cor rupt	dis arm	em broil
be queath	cre ate	dis band	c mit
be set	De bar	dis burse	en chant
be side	de ceit	dis card	en close
be speak	de ceive	dis claim	en croach
be twixt	de cide	dis count	en dear
be wail	de clare	dis course	en dorse
blas pheme	de coy	dis joint	en dure
bu reau	de cease	dis like	en force
Ca nal	de duce	dis lodge	en gage
ca rouse	de duct	dis may	en joy

TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

en large	fore think	in ject	of fence
en rage	for get	in scribe	o mit
en rich	four teen	in slave	op press
en rol	for sworn	in snare	out do
en sue	ful fil	in stil	out live
en thral	Gal lant	in struct	out strip
en throne	ga zette	in sure	Par take
en tice	Hence forth	in tense	pear main
en tire	here by	in trigue	per form
en treat	here in	in trude	per mit
e spouse	here of	in trust	per spire
e vade	him self	in verse	per tain
e vent	Im brue	in vert	per verse
e vince	im burse	in vest	per vert
ex alt	im merge	in vite	po lite
ex cel	im merse	Mis chance	por tend
ex cise	im pair	mis count	pre dict
ex cite	im pale	mis deed	pre pare
ex claim	im pend	mis doubt	pre vail
ex cuse	im plant	mis give	pre scribe
ex empt	im press	mis hap	pre serve
ex ert	im print	mis lead	pre tend
ex ist	im prove	mis like	pro ject
ex pand	in camp	mis name	pro mote
ex panse	in cite	mi''spend	pro nounce
ex pend	in crease	mis place	pro pose
ex plode	in cur	mis print	pro pound
ex pose	in dent	mis rule	pro rogue
ex tend	in dulce	mis take	pro tect
ex tort	in fect	mis trust	pro test
ex tract	in fest	mo lest	pur loin
ex trême	in firm	mo rose	pur suit
Fif teen	in flame	Neg lect	Re bate
fore arm	in flict	nine teen	re buke
fore seen	in fuse	Ob struct	re cant
fore shew	in graft	ob tain	re ceipt
fore speak	in grate	oc cur	re cite

re cliue	ro bust	trans gress	un like
re course	ro mance	trans late	un lock
re duce	Scru toir	trans plant	un made
rè fer	se''dan	trans port	un man
re fit	se duce	trans pose	un mask
re gain	se lect	tre pan	un paid
re joice	sha''lot	Un apt	un ripe
re late	six teen	un arm	un safe
re lax	sub ject	un bar	un say
re ly	sub join	un bend	un screw
re mark	sub lime	un bind	un seen
re mind	sub mit	un bolt	un sound
re mit	sub orn	un clasp	un taught
re pair	sub tract	un clothe	un teach
re pass	su pine	un close	un tie
re plete	sup pose	un cut	un true
re pose	su preme	un dress	un truth
re press	sur mount	un fair	un twist
re prieve	sur pass	un fit	up on
re print	sur vey	un fold	Where as
re pulse	sur vive	un gain	where by
re prove	su''spense	un glue	where in
re straint	Themselves	un hasp	where of
re sume	there of	un heard	where to
re tail	thir teen	un hinge	where with
re tract	tra duce	un hook	with all
re trench	trans act	un horse	with in
re vere	tran''scend	un hurt	with draw
re volve	tran''scribe	un kind	with out
re ward	trans form	un lace	with stand

More easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding two syllables.

LESSON I.

THE wicked hath said in his heart, Tush, God doth forget: he hideth away his face, and he will never see it.

Arise, O Lord God, and lift up thine hand; forget not the poor.

Wherefore should the wicked blaspheme God: while he doth say in his heart, tush, thou Godarest not for it!

LESSON II.

I will rejoice in thee; yea, my songs will I make of thy name, O thou most highest.

I will shew all thy praises within the ports of the laughter of Sion: I will rejoice in thy saving health.

The Lord is known to do judgment; the wicked is trapped in the work of his own hands.

LESSON III.

A man's heart doth devise his way; but the Lord both direct his steps.

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king: his mouth doth not transgress in judgment.

A just weight and balance are the Lord's: all the weights of the bag are his works.

The highway of the upright is to depart from evil: he that keepeth his way doth preserve his soul.

LESSON IV.

The wicked man shutteth his eyes to devise forward things: moving his lips, he bringeth evil to pass.

The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of goodness.

He that is slow to anger, is better than the mighty: and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.

LESSON V.

O my soul, thou hast said unto the Lord, thou art my God, my goods are nothing unto thee.

All my delight is upon the saints that are in the earth: and upon such as excel in virtue.

I will thank the Lord for giving me warning: My reins also chasten me in the night season.

I have set God always before me: for he is my right hand, therefore I shall not fall.

LESSON VI.

The Lord is my shepherd, therefore can I lack nothing.

He shall feed me in a green pasture; and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort.

Thou shalt prepare a table before me, against them that trouble me, thou didst anoint my head with oil, and my cup shall be full.

But thy loving kindness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The accent is on the first syllable.*

A B so lute	ba''ron et	ca''ni''ster
ab sti nence	bat tle dore	ca pa ble
ac ti on	beg ga ry	ca''ra way
ad jec tive	be''ne fit	care ful ness
ad mi ral	be''ve''rage	care less ly
af ter ward	bit ter ness	car pen ter
ag gra vate	bla ma ble	car ri age
al der man	blas phe mous	car ri er
al ma nac	blas phe my	ca''te chism
al pha bet	book sel ler	ca tho lic
a''ni mal	boun te ous	cau ti ous
a''ni mate	bro ther hood	ce''le brate
an nu al	bu si ly	cer tain ly
ap pe tite	but che''ry	cer ti fy
ar ti choke	but ter fly	chan ce ry
ar ti fice	but te ry	change a ble
a the ist	Cal li co	charge a ble
Ba''che lor	can di date	cha''rac ter
bar ba rous	can dle stick	cha''stise men

ti ty	dra pe ry	fol low er
ful ly	drop si cal	fool e ry
mon ger	drow si ness	for ci ble
late	drunk en ness	fo"reign er
er ic	du ra ble	fo"rest er
ten ing	du ti ful	for mal ly
a mon	Eat a ble	for mer ly
lar	e"le gance	for ti tude
stance	e"lo quence	for tun ate
"li ness	em bas sy	frac ti on
en cy	e"mi nence	fre quen cy
er	em pe ror	fright ful ly
dy	e"ne my	fri"vo lous
i cal	en mi ty	fruit er er
mon er	e"pi taph	fu ri ous
pa ny	e qual ize	fur ther more
dence	e ven ing	Ga lan try
dent	e"ve ry	gal le ry
er	e"vi dent	ge"ne ral
tan cy	ex cel lent	gen ni"ting
ra ry	ex er cise	gen tle man
et ous	Fac to ry	gin ger bread
sel lor	fa"cul ty	gla zi er
cy	faith ful ly	glo ri fy
ous	fal si fy	glo ri ous
tom er	fa"mi ly	glut to ny
ge rous	fan ci ful	go"vern ance
late	fa ther less	go"vern ess
pe rate	fa vor ite	go"vern or
ti tute	fel low ship	grace ful ly
mond	fif ti eth	gra ci ous
ni fy	fi nal ly	gra"du al
er encè	fi"nish er	gra"na ry
er ent	fir ma ment	grand fa ther
i gent	fish e"ry	grand mo"ther
ni ty	fla"ge"let	grate ful ly
ri dend	fluc tu ate	gra"vi ty

gra zi er	in do lent	like li hood
gree di ly	in dus"try	li ta ny
grid i rou	in fa mous	li"tur gy
griev ous ly	in fa my	live li hood
gro ce ry	in fan cy	li"ve ry
guar di an	in fer ence	lot te ry
gun ne ry	in fi del	low er most
Half pen ny	in flu ence	lu di crous
hau! ker chief	in hold er	lu mi nous
hap pi ness	in ju ry	lu na cy
har mo ny	in no cence	lu"sti ly
ha"zard ous	in so lence	Mac ka rel
head bo rough	in stru ment	ma"gis trate
hear ti ly	in te ger	mag ni fy
hea"ven ly	in ti mate	ma"je sty
hea"vi ness	in ward ly	main te nanc
he"rald ry	i vo ry	ma"la dy
herb al ist	Jea"lou sy	ma"ni fold
her mit age	jes sa min	man ner ly
he"si tate	jew el ler	ma"ry gold
hi"sto ry	jo"cu lar	mar jo ram
hi"ther most	jol li ty	mar ri age
hi"ther to	jour nal ist	mar tyr dom
hor ri bly	ju ni per	mar vel lous
ho si er	ju"sti fy	me"di cine
ho"spi tal	Kins wo man	me"di tate
house hold er	kna ve ry	me"mo ry
hu mor ist	Land la dy	mer ci ful
hu mor ous	la"ti tude	mer ci less
hu mor some	laud a ble	mes sen ger
hur ri cane	la"ven der	migh ti ly
hus band man	lec tur er	mil le ner
hy"po crite	le"ga cy	mil li on
Ig no rance	le"gi ble	mi"ni"stry
im pi ous	le"thar gy	mi"ra cle
im pu dent	li a ble	mi"se ry
in di gence	li"be ral	mis sel to
in di go	li"ber ty	mock e ry

au ment	part ner ship	quar ter age
ra ble	pas sen ger	quar ter ly
n te bank	pas si on	que"sti on
ber ry	pass o ver	Ra ri ty
ti tude	pa"stu rage	ras ber ry
i on	pa ti ent	ra"ti fy
u ral	pa tri arch	rea"di ly
a rin	pen du lum	rec kon ing
a tive	pen si on	re"com pence
li gence	pe ri od	re cre ate
ard ly	per qui site	rec to ry
in gale	per se cute	re"fer ence
ti eth	pe"sti lence	re"gi"stry
er ly	pet ti coat	re"gu lar
able	pew ter er	re"gu late
ish ment	pi"ge on	re"me dy
e ral	pi e ty	re"pro bate
er ry	pil lo ry	re"si dence
e ry	pi ti ful	re"si due
gate	pla"ster er	re"so lute
i nate	plen ti ful	re"ve rence
ate	pleu ri sy	rhe"to ric
py	por ren ger	rheu ma tism
ing	poul ter er	ri"di cule
on	po"ver ty	right e ous
ra	pow er ful	ri"gor ous
rate	pre"ci ous	ri ot ous
um	pre"sented ly	rob be"ry
r ly	pro di gal	rose ma ry
n ist	pro"sper ous	rot ten ness
ice	pro"vi dence	ruf fi an
gin	psalm o dy	rus set in
ment	pub li can	Sa cra ment
board	pu"nish ment	sanc ti on
r most	Qua"li ty	sanc ti fy
able	quan ti ty	sa"tis fy
nt age	quar rel some	scan dal ous

scar ci ty
 sca ven ger
 scru pu lous
 se"cond ly
 se di ment
 sen si ble
 sen ti ment
 se"pa rate
 se"pul chre
 se ri ous
 set tle ment
 se"ven ty
 sil la bub
 se"new y
 sin"gu lar
 six ti eth
 ske"le ton
 sla ve ry
 slip pe ry
 so"lemn ly
 sol di er
 so"li tude
 sor row ful
 so've reign
 spec ta cle
 stew ard ship
 straw ber ry
 stur ge on

sub sti tute
 sump tu ous
 sur ge on
 'Tau ta lize
 ta"pe stry
 teach a ble
 te di ous
 te"le"scope
 tem pe rate
 tem po ral
 te"ne ment
 ter ri ble
 ter ri fy
 te"sta ment
 te"sti fy
 thir ti eth
 tow ard ly
 tract a ble
 tra"ge dy
 tra"vel ler
 trea"che ry
 trea"sur er
 trea"su ry
 trou"ble some
 trum pet er
 twen ti eth
 ty"ran ny
 Va"li ant

va"ni ty
 ve he mence
 ve"ni son
 ven ture some
 ver bal ly
 ve"ri fy
 ver si on
 vic to ry
 vic tu als
 vi"gi lant
 vi"gor ous
 vi"ne gar
 vi o lence
 vir tu ous
 vi"si tor
 Un der hand
 un der most
 u ni form
 use ful ness
 ut ter ly
 Wag gon er
 war ri er
 wea ri ed
 wea ri some
 wharf in ger
 wick ed ness
 wil der ness
 won der ful

Some easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding three syllables.

LESSON I.

REJOICE in the Lord, O ye righteous: for
 doth become well the just to be thankful.

Praise the Lord with harp: sing praises un
 him with the lute, and instruments of ten strings.

Sing unto the Lord a new song: sing praises lu
tily unto him with a good courage.

For the word of the Lord is true, and all his works are faithful.

LESSON II.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband : but she that hath no shame is as rottenness in his bones.

The hand of the diligent shall bear rule : but the slothful shall be under tribute.

The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour ; but the way of the wicked doth reduce him.

LESSON III.

I will magnify thee, O God, my king ; and I will praise thy name for ever and ever.

Every day will I give thanks unto thee ; and I will praise thy name fore ever and ever.

Great is the Lord, and marvellous ; worthy to be praised : there is no end of his greatness.

The Lord is loving unto every man : and his mercy is over all his works.

LESSON IV.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment, scattereth away all evil with his eyes.

There is gold, and a multitude of rubies ; but the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel.

Bread of deceit is sweet to man : but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel.

Say not thou, I will recompence evil : but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee.

LESSON V.

The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.

The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him : yea, all such as call upon him faithfully.

He will fulfill the desire of them that fear him. He also will hear their cry, and help them.

The Lord doth preserve all them that love him : but scattereth abroad all the wicked men.

LESSON VI.

The robbery of the wicked shall destroy the
because they hate judgment.

The wicked shall be a ransom for the righteous
and he that doth transgress, for the upright.

A wise man scaleth the city of the mighty, a
casteth down the strength and confidence thereof.

The slothful coveteth greedily all the day long
but the righteous giveth, and spareth not.

TABLE II.

Note. *The accent of the following words is on the
second syllable.*

A Bun dance	con si der	em bas sage
ac com plish	con tent ment	em bow el
ad mo nish	con ti"nue	en a ble
a mend ment	con vul sive	en coun ter
an o"ther	De cēt ful	en gage ment
a pos"tle	de fi ance	en joy ment
ap pa"rel	de li"ver	en no ble
ap pa rent	de mo"lish	en tan gle
ap pear ance	de mon strate	e"sta"blish
ap pen dix	di lem ma	ex am ple
ap pren tice	di mi"nish	ex a"mine
arch an gel	di rect ly	ex tin guish
arch bi"shop	di"sci ple	Fore run ner
as sem ble	dis co"ver	for get ful
at tend ance	dis cre"dit	for give ness
Be got ten	dis fi"gure	for sa ken
be hold en	dis grace ful	Here af ter
blas phem er	dis ho"nest	he ro ic
Com mand ment	dis or der	Ig no ble
com mit tee	dis plea"sure	il le gal
com pen sate	dis sem ble	il lu"strate
com po sure	di"still er	i"ma"gine
con du cive	dis tin"guish	im bit ter
con fine ment	dis tri bute	im mo"dest
con jec ture	E le"venth	im mor tal

or tant	pro duc tive	te"sta trix
ri"son	pro hi"bit	thence for ward
to per	pro jec tor	to bac co
rove ment	pro phe"tic	to ge"ther
o sure	pur su ant	tor ment er
m ber	Re ceiv er	tri bu nal
n ture	re ci tal	tri um phant
man	re cord er	Vice ge rent
"stice	re co"ver	Un act ive
li ry	re deem er	un bo som
le ly	re fine ment	un bro ken
ea ty	re fi ner	un cer tain
c tive	re form er	un ci vil
y"nom	re fresh ment	un com mon
je"stic	re ful gent	un con stant
car ry	re gard less	un co"ver
for tune	re mem ber	un daunt ed
go"vern	re mem brance	un ea sy
na nage	re mit tance	un e ven
sha pen	re pent ance	un friend ly
o ver	re sem ble	un god ly
erv er	Se cure ly	un grate ful
u der	se duce ment	un hand some
ur rence	se vere ly	un law ful
n der	sin cere ly	un luc ky
n sive	spec ta tor	un man ly
o ser	stu pen dous	un plea"sant
ress or	sub mis sive	un qui et
ta ker	sub scri ber	un seem ly
er nal	suc cess ful	un spot ted
re"tic	suc cess or	un tow ard
orm ance	sur ren der	un wel come
ta"stic	sur vey or	un wil ling
na tum	sur vi vor	un wor thy
fer ment	Te"sta tor	up right ly

More easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding three syllables.

LESSON I.

THOU, O Lord, has maintained my right and my cause: thou art set in the throne that judgest right.

Thou hast rebuked the heathen; and destroyed the ungodly: thou hast put out their names for ever and ever.

The Lord also will be a defence for the oppressed: even a refuge in due time of trouble.

LESSON II.

The rich and the poor meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all.

A prudent man foreseeeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on and are punished.

He that oppresseth the poor to increase his riches; and he that giveth to the rich, shall surely come to want.

Rob not the poor, because he is poor: neither oppress the afflicted in the gate.

LESSON III.

Why standeth thou so far off, O Lord; and hidest thy face in the needful time of trouble?

The ungodly for his own lust doth persecute the poor; let them be taken in the same craft that they have devised.

For the ungodly hath made boast of his own heart's desire, and speaketh good of the covetous whom God abhorreth.

LESSON IV.

Be not amongst wine-bibbers; amongst riotous eaters of flesh.

For the drunkard and the glutton, shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall cover a man with rage.

The father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice: and he that begetteth a wise child, shall have joy of him.

TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

LESSON V.

The heavens declare the glory of God ; and the firmament sheweth his handy work.

One day telleth another, and one night doth certify another.

There are neither speech nor language, but their voices are heard among them.

Their sound is gone out into all lands : and their words into the ends of the world.

LESSON VI.

The fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth forever ; the judgments of the Lord are always righteous and true.

More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold : sweeter also than honey and than honey-comb.

Moreover by them is thy servant taught : and keeping of them there is great reward.

TABLE III.

Note. *The accent of the following words is the last syllable.*

A fter noon	dis en gage	in cor rupt
ap per tain	dis e steem	in di rect
ap pre hend	dis o bey	in dis creet
Ca'' ra van	dis o blige	in dis pose
com pre hend	dis pos sess	in so much
con de scend	dis re gard	in ter cede
con tra dict	dis re spect	in ter fere
Dis a gree	dis u nite	in ter leave
dis al low	do''mi neer	in ter line
dis ap pear	E''ver more	in ter mix
dis ap point	Gre''na dier	in ter rupt
dis ap prove	Here to fore	in tro duce
dis be lieve	here up on	Mis ap ply
dis com mend	Im por tune	mis be have
dis com pose	in com mode	mis in form
dis con tent	in cor rect	O ver born

o ver cast	Re''com mend	There a bout
o ver come	re''con cile	Vi o lin
o ver grown	re''pre hend	vo''lun teer
o ver look	re''pri mand	Un be-lief
o ver run	ri''ga doon	un der mine
o ver take	Se''ven teen	un der stand
o ver throw	su per fine	Ye''ster day
o ver turn	su per scribe	ye''ster night

More easy lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding three syllables.

LESSON I.

THE Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that would understand and seek after God.

But they are all gone out of the way, they are all become vile: there is none that doeth good, no not one.

Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have deceived: the poison of asps is under their lips.

LESSON II.

By the blessing of the upright, the city is exalted; but it is overthrown by the mouth of the wicked.

Where no counsel is, the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors, there is safety.

He that is surety for a stranger, shall smart for it, but he that declineth to be a surety, is sure.

The merciful man doeth good to his own soul, but he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh.

LESSON III.

O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and knowest me; thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine up-rising; thou didst understand my thoughts long before.

Thou art about my path, and about my bed; and spiest out all my ways.

Try me, O God, and seek the ground of my heart; prove me, and examine my thoughts.

Look well if there be any way of wickedness in me; and lead me in the way of eternal life.

LESSON IV.

It is not good to accept the person of the wicked; to overthrow the righteous in judgment.

The heart of the prudent getteth knowledge; and the ear of the wise seeketh knowledge.

A man that hath friends, must shew himself friendly; and their is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

Many will intreat the favour of the prince; and every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts.

LESSON V.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil man, and preserve me from the wicked man.

Who imagine mischief in their hearts: and stir up strife all the day long.

They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent: adders, poison is under their lips.

Keep me, O Lord, from the hands of the ungodly: preserve me from the wicked men, who are purposed to overthrow my goings.

LESSON VI.

The wisdom of the prudent is to understand his way; but the folly of fools is deceit.

The simple believeth every word: but the prudent man looketh well to his going.

A wise man feareth and departeth from evil, but the fool rageth and is confident.

The evil bow before the good: and the wicked at the gates of the righteous.



WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The accent is on the first syllable.*

A C cept a ble	ac cu rate ly	ad ver sa ry
ac ces sa ry	ad mi ra ble	a"la ba"ster
^{ic} cu ra cy	ad mi ral ty	a mi a ble

a"mi ca ble	gra ci ous ly	pin cu"shi on
an nu al ly	Ha"bit a ble	prac ti ca ble
an swer a ble	ho"nor a ble	pre"fer a ble
a"po plex y	I"mi ta ble	pro"fit a ble
ap pli ca ble	im pu dent ly	pro"mis so ry
Ca"ter pil lar	in ti ma cy	pro"se cu tor
ce"re mo ny	Ia ment a ble	Rea son a ble
cha"ri ta ble	li"te ra ture	re"pu ta ble
com fort a ble	lu mi na ry	Sanc tu a ry
com ment a ry	Ma"le fac tor	sea son a ble
com mon al ty	ma"tri mo ny	se"cre ta ry
com pe ten cy	mea"sur a ble	se"pa ra ble
con quer a ble	me"lan cho"ly	ser vice a ble
con tro ver sy	me"mo ra ble	so"li ta ry
cor di al ly	mer ce na ry	so"ve reign ty
cour te ous ly	mi"se ra ble	spe cu la tive
cow ard li ness	mo ment a ry	sta ti on er
cre"dit a ble	mul ti pli cand	sta"tu a ry
cri"ti cal ly	mul ti pli er	sub lu na ry
cu"stom a ry	Na"vi ga tor	Tem po ra ry
Da"mage a ble	ne"ces sa ry	ter ri to ry
dis fi cul ty	nu me ra ble	te"sti mo ny
dis pu ta ble	Or di na ry	tran si to ry
Ef fi ca cy	Pa"la ta ble	Va"lu a ble
e"le gan cy	par don a ble	va ri a ble
e"mi nen cy	par li a ment	va ri ous ly
ex em pla ry	pas si on ate	vi o la ble
ex qui site ly	pe"ne tra ble	vir tu al ly
For mi da ble	pen si on er	vo"lun ta ry
Gent le wo"man	pe"rish a ble	Ut ter a ble
gil li flow er	per se cu tor	War rant a ble
go"vern a ble	per son a ble	wea"ther beat

TABLE II.

Note. The accent of the following words is on the cond syllable.

A B ste mi ous ac com mo date	ad di"ti on
ab surd i ty ac com pa ny	ad ven tur er
ac cep ti on ac coun ta ble	ad ver si ty

ti on	com mo''di ty	do mi''ni on
ni ty	com mu ni cate	dox o''lo gy
n a tive	com mu ni on	du ra ti on
ti en	com pa''ni on	E di''ti on
a a ble	com pas si on	ef fect u al
a a ble	con clu si on	e nu rate
''ti ous	con di''ti on	er ro ne ous
to mist	con fess i on	e ter ni ty
i ty	con fu si on	e van ge list
'go nist	con ti''nu al	ex cep ti on
'qui ty	con tri''bu tor	ex cu sa ble
'lo gy	con ve ni ent	ex e''cu tor
sto lic	con ver si on	ex e''cu trix
en tice ship	con vic ti on	ex pe''ri ment
me tic	con vul si on	ex pe ri ence
n si on	cor rec ti on	ex po''stu late
a''ra gus	cor rup ti on	ex press i on
ti on	con''ra ge ous	ex tor ti on
'nish ment	cre a ti on	ex tra''va gant
o''lo ger	De clen si on	Fe li ci ty
o''no mer	de duc ti on	fe lo ni ous
c ti on	de form i ty	for get ful ness
si on	de li''be rate	for ma li ty
ci ous	de li''ci ous	foun da ti on
o ri ty	de li''ver ance	fra ter ni ty
pa ri ty	de plo ra ble	fru ga li ty
'vo lent	de si ra ble	fu tu ri ty
mi ty	de struc ti on	Ge o''gra phy
'vi ty	de vo ti on	ge o''me try
a ti on	di gest i on	gra tu i ty
no''lo gy	di rec ti on	Ha''bit u al
ec ti on	dis cern a ble	har mo ni ous
ou''sti on	dis co''ve ry	hi''sto ri an
mend a ble	dis tinc ti on	hi sto''ri cal
me''se rate	dis trac ti on	hu man i ty
mis si on	di vi''ni ty	hy''po''cri sy
mo di ous	di vi''si on	I dol a ter

i dol a try
 il lus tri ous
 im me di ate
 im men si ty
 im mo de rate
 im mo va le
 im pa ti ent
 im pe ni tent
 im pi e ty
 im press i on
 im pu ri ty
 in ces sant ly
 in eli na ble
 in cou rage ment
 in cre di ble
 in du stri ous
 in fec ti on
 in firm i ty
 in ge ni ous
 in gre di ent
 in he ri tance
 in i qui ty
 in struc ti on
 in ter pre ter
 in ven ti on
 in vin ci ble
 in vi si ble
 ir re gu lar
 Lux u ri ant
 Ma gi ci an
 ma jor i ty
 ma li ci ous
 me lo di ous
 me mo ri al
 me tho di cal
 mi no ri ty
 mi ra cu lous

mo ral i ty
 mor tal i ty
 my ste ri ous
 Na ti vi ty
 ne ces si ty
 no bi li ty
 no to ri ous.
 O be di ent
 ob jec ti on
 ob scu ri ty
 ob serv a ble
 ob struc ti on
 oc ca si on
 o mis si on
 o pi ni on
 op press i on
 o ri gi nal
 out ra gi ous
 Parti cu lar
 pe cu li ar
 per fec ti on
 per mis si on
 per pe tu al
 per sua si on
 pe ti ti on
 phi lo so phy
 phy si ci an
 plan ta ti on
 pos sess i on
 po ste ri ty
 pre ca ri ous
 pre serv a tive
 pre sump tu ous
 pre va ri cate
 pro di gi ous
 pro duc ti on
 pro fess i on

pro mi scu ous
 pro phet i cal
 pro por ti on
 Re bel li on
 re cep ti on
 re co ve ry
 re demp ti on
 re duc ti on
 re flex i on
 re la ti on
 re li gi ous
 re mark a ble
 ri di cu lous
 Sal va ti on
 sa tyr i cal
 se cu ri ty
 se ve ri ty
 sig n fi cant
 sim pli ci ty
 sin ce ri ty
 so ci e ty
 so bri e ty
 sub jec ti on
 sub mis si on
 su per flu ous
 su pe ri or
 su per la tive
 su spi ci ous
 Tempt a ti on
 to bac co nist
 trans ac ti on
 trans gress i on
 tu mul tu ous
 ty ran ni cal
 Vain glo ri ous
 va ri e ty
 vex a ti ous

i ous	un change a ble	un na''tu ral
ity	un du ti ful	un sa vo ry
mi nous	un for tu nate	un search a ble
ni mous	un man ner ly	un speak a ble
ma ble	un mar ri ed	un u su al
a ble	un mer ci ful	un wor thi ly

TABLE III.

The accent of the following words is on the third syllable.

i den tal	Ev''ver last ing	op por tune ly
o ge''ther	Fun da men tal	o ver bur den
ap tism	In co he rent	Re''gu la tor
hea sive	in con sist ent	Sa cra men tal
fac tor	in de pen dent	se mi co lon
nan co	in of fen sive	su per struc ture
ent a tor	in stru ment al	su per vi sor
ehen sive	in ter ces sor	Un ac quaint ed
ond ence	in ter med dle	un ad vis ed
nen tal	in ter mix ture	un be com ing
van tage	in tro duc tive	un de fil ed
ect ed	Le gis la tive	un der tak er
ee ment	Ma''nu fac ture	un di vid ed
po sure	me''mo ran dum	u ni ver sal
tent ed	mis de mean or	un pre par ed
ti nue	mo''de ra tor	un pro vi ded
e''rit	O''pe ra tor	When so e''ver

Note. The accent is on the last syllable.

ad vert	mis re pre sent	Su per a bound
de main	mis un der stand	su per in duce
pre hend	Ne''ver the less	su per in tend

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

e. The accent is on the first syllable.

on a ble	con sci on a ble
cu la to ry	cu''stom a ri ly

De''di ca to ry
 die ti on a ry
 Ex pi a to ry
 Fa''shi on a ble
 fi''gu-ra tive ly
 Ju di ca to ry
 Mar ri age a ble

Or di na ri ly
 Pas si on ate ly
 pen si on a ry
 Que''sti on a bly
 Sta ti on a ry
 sup pli ca to ry
 Vo lun ta ri ly

~~~~~  
 TABLE II.

Note. *The accent of the following words is on the second syllable.*

**A** Bo''mi na ble  
 af fec ta ti on  
 a po'the ca ry  
 Com me'mo ra ble  
 com mend a to ry  
 com mis si on er  
 com pas si on ate  
 con di'ti on al  
 con si'der a ble  
 con ti'nū al ly  
 De ge'ne ra cy  
 de li'ci ous ly  
 dis ho'nour a ble  
 Ef fe'mi na cy  
 e pi'sco pa cy  
 I'ma'gin a ble  
 i'ma'gin a ry  
 im me di ate ly  
 im pe'ne tra ble  
 im prac ti ca ble  
 in com pa ra ble  
 in cor ri gi'ble  
 in e'sti ma ble  
 in nu me ra ble  
 in sa ti a ble  
 in se pa ra ble

in to'le ra ble  
 in vi o la ble  
 ir re'gu lar ly  
 Ma li'ci ous ly  
 No to ri ous ly  
 Ob serv a to ry  
 oc ca si on al  
 Pa'rish i o ner  
 pre pa'ra to ry  
 Re co'ver a ble  
 Tra di'ti o nal  
 ty ran ni cal ly  
 Vic to ri ous ly  
 Un al'ter a ble  
 un an swer a ble  
 un cha'ri ta ble  
 un con quer a ble  
 un for tu nate ly  
 un go'vern a ble  
 un ne'ces sa ry  
 un par don a ble  
 un rea son a ble  
 un right e ous ly  
 un sea son a ble  
 un suf fer a ble  
 un ut ter a ble

TABLE III.

*The accent of the following words is on the third syllable.*

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| so lu ti on    | con firm a ti on  |
| c cep ta ti on | con"gre ga ti on  |
| ma ti on       | con sci en ti ous |
| sa ti on       | con ster na ti on |
| ra ti on       | con sti tu ti on  |
| ni"ti on       | con sum ma ti on  |
| i ta ge ous    | con tra dic ti on |
| a ti on        | con ver sa ti on  |
| a ti on        | cor po ra ti on   |
| va ti on       | cru ci fix i on   |
| be"ti cal      | De cla ra ti on   |
| a ti on        | de cli na ti on   |
| u ni"ti on     | de mon stra ti on |
| ri"ti on       | de pri va ti on   |
| sto"li cal     | de'so la ti on    |
| ca ti on       | de test a ti on   |
| e hen si on    | de vi a ti on     |
| o ba ti on     | di"mi nu ti on    |
| me"ti cal      | dis a grec a ble  |
| "ci al         | dis o be di ence  |
| ca ti on       | dis pu ta ti on   |
| e fac ti on    | dis tri bu ti on  |
| u la ti on     | E"du ca ti on     |
| che"ti cal     | e van ge"li cal   |
| bra ti on      | ex alt a ti on    |
| mo ni al       | ex cla ma ti on   |
| sti an i ty    | ex com mu ni cate |
| io lo"gi cal   | ex pe di"ti ons   |
| la ti on       | ex pli ca ti on   |
| m ei"si on     | ex port a ti on   |
| nend a ti on   | Fal li bi"li ty   |
| o si ti on     | fo ment a ti on   |
| re hen si on   | Ge ne a"lo gy     |
| emn a ti on    | ge"ne ra"li ty    |
| e scen si on   | ge"ne ra ti on    |



ge o gra<sup>ph</sup>i cal  
 ge o met ri cal  
 Ha bit a ti on  
 ho<sup>spi</sup>tal i ty  
 hy po crit i cal  
 I<sup>mi</sup>ta ti on  
 im ma te ri al  
 im mo ral i ty  
 im per fec ti on  
 im per tu ni ty  
 im po si<sup>ti</sup>on  
 im pre ca ti on  
 im pro pri e ty  
 in car na ti on  
 in ci<sup>vil</sup>i ty  
 in cli na ti on  
 in con ceiv a ble  
 in con si<sup>de</sup>rate  
 in con ve ni ent  
 in cor rup ti on  
 in dig na ti on  
 in e qual i ty  
 in ex press i ble  
 in fi del i ty  
 in ge nu i ty  
 in sig ni<sup>fi</sup>cant  
 in spi ra ti on  
 in suf fi ci ent  
 in sup port a ble  
 in ter mis si on  
 in ter rup ti on  
 in tro duc ti on  
 in un da ti on  
 in vi ta ti on  
 in vo ca ti on  
 ir re li gi on  
 Ju<sup>sti</sup>fi a ble

La men ta ti on  
 li<sup>be</sup>ra li ty  
 Ma<sup>tri</sup>mo ni al  
 me di a ti on  
 me<sup>di</sup>ta ti on  
 me<sup>ri</sup>to ri ous  
 mi<sup>ni</sup>ste ri al  
 mi<sup>ni</sup>sta ti on  
 Na<sup>vi</sup>ga ti on  
 no<sup>mi</sup>na ti on  
 Ob li ga ti on  
 ob serv a ti on  
 o<sup>pe</sup>ra ti on  
 op por tu ni ty  
 Pe<sup>ni</sup>ten ti al  
 per pen di<sup>cu</sup>lar  
 per se cu ti on  
 per spi ra ti on  
 phi lo so<sup>phi</sup>cal  
 po<sup>pu</sup>la<sup>ri</sup>ty  
 pre<sup>ju</sup>di ci al  
 pre<sup>pa</sup>ra ti on  
 pre sent a ti on  
 pre serv a ti on  
 pro<sup>ba</sup>bi li ty  
 pro<sup>cla</sup>ma ti on  
 pro<sup>fa</sup>na ti on  
 pro<sup>po</sup>si ti on  
 pro<sup>se</sup>cu ti on  
 pro vo ca ti on  
 Re col lec ti on  
 re con ci la ble  
 re cre a ti on  
 re<sup>form</sup>a ti on  
 re<sup>gu</sup>la ti on  
 re pre sent a tive  
 re<sup>pa</sup>ra ti on

|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| na ti'on  | su per na tu ral   |
| lu ti on  | su per scrip ti on |
| ra ti on  | Trans port a ti on |
| tu ti on  | trans po si'ti on  |
| rec ti on | Va''lu a ti on     |
| ti on     | ve''ne ra ti on    |
| ta ti on  | vi o la ti on      |
| fac ti on | vi''si ta ti on    |
| bi''li ty | Un ac count a ble  |
| al i ty   | u ni form i ty     |

*The accent of the following words is on the fourth syllable.*

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 'ni''tra tor   | ex pe''ri men tal  |
| ac ter i''stic | Im pro pri a tor   |
| pe ra tor      | Mul ti pli ca tor  |
| 'mi na tor     | Su per a bun dance |
| si a''stic     | Un cir cum ci sed  |

*r names of persons, places, &c. or words usually beginning with a capital..*

## PER NAMES OF ONE SYLLABLE.

N. Bath, Blith, Bourn, Bowe, Brent, Burgh. Calne, Cerne, Chard, Charles, Clay, Colne, Cray, Czar. Deal, Diffe, Eve. Fife, Flint, France, French. Grays, Hague, Ham, Holt, Hull, Hythe. James, Jew, Joan, Jōb, John, Joyce, Jude. Kent. Lime, Lyd. Lyn. Mark, March, May, Neath. Paul, Pool. Ralph, Rome, Rye. Seth, Snath, Spain, Stone, Stroud. Thorne, Tro, Turk, Tweed. Usk. Wales, Wares, Wells, Wilt. York.

## PROPER NAMES OF TWO SYLLABLE

TABLE I.

Note. *The accent is on the first syllable.*

|                |            |             |            |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> A ron | Bake well  | Black burn  | Brix worth |
| <b>A</b> A bel | Ba la      | Bland ford  | Brom ley   |
| Ac ton         | Bal doc    | Bol ton     | Broms wic  |
| A'dam          | Bal tic    | Bo'ston     | Brom yard  |
| Ag bridge      | Bamp ton   | Bos'worth   | Brough ton |
| Ag nes         | Ban gor    | Bots ham    | Bru ton    |
| Al ban         | Ban sted   | Boul ness   | Bryn ton   |
| Ales ham       | Bark ing   | Brack ley   | Bud worth  |
| Ale ford       | Bark ley   | Brad field  | Bug don    |
| Al'lice        | Bark way   | Brad ford   | Bur ford   |
| Alne wick      | *Bar more  | Brad forth  | Burn ham   |
| Al ton         | Bar mote   | Bra ding    | Burn ley   |
| Am brose       | Barnes ley | Brad ninch  | Burnt wood |
| Ampt hill      | Bar net    | Brad wel    | Bur ton    |
| An drew        | Bar ton    | Brain try   | Bux ton    |
| An na          | Bast wick  | Bram ber    | By ford    |
| An trim        | Bat tel    | Bramp ton   | Cam bridge |
| An twerp       | Bau trey   | Bram yard   | Camp den   |
| Ar magh        | Bay nard   | Bran don    | Canes ham  |
| Ar ran         | Bec kles   | Bran drith  | Car diff   |
| Ar thur        | Be dal     | Bran ham    | Carl ton   |
| Ash ley        | Bed ford   | Brecknock   | Cart mel   |
| Ash bourn      | Bed lam    | Brent ford  | Ca'ston    |
| Ash dale       | Bel ford   | Brere ton   | Ca'stor    |
| Ash don        | Bent ley   | Bre wood    | Cath ness  |
| Ash ford       | Berke ley  | Brick hill  | Ca wood    |
| Ash krig       | Berk shire | Bride wel   | Cax ton    |
| Au burn        | Ber nard   | Bridg end   | Cax wold   |
| Au gust        | Ber ton    | Bridg north | Chag ford  |
| Auk land       | Ber wick   | Bridg port  | Chag ley   |
| Au stef        | Bet ley    | Bri'stol    | Char ley   |
| Au this        | Bewd ley   | Bri'tain    | Chat ham   |
| Ax bridge      | Bin brook  | Bri'tish    | Chea dle   |
| Ax holm        | Bing ham   | Bri'ton     | Check ley  |
| Ax mouth       | Bit ford   | Brix ton    | Chel ford  |

|         |            |            |             |
|---------|------------|------------|-------------|
| ns ford | Crook horn | Duns field | Fish gard   |
| sea     | Crow land  | Duns ford  | Fleet holm  |
| stow    | Croy den   | Dun ster   | Flo''rence  |
| sey     | Cux field  | Dun wich   | Flush ing   |
| ham     | Cy press   | Dur ham    | Folkes ton  |
| ster    | Dal ton    | Dur sley   | Fords ham   |
| hunt    | Dan by     | Ea ster    | Fo''ston    |
| ton     | Dar king   | Ea ton     | Fouls ham   |
| ley     | Dart ford  | E den      | Framp ton   |
| a       | Da vid     | Edg ware   | Fri day     |
| t mas   | Ded ham    | Ed ward    | Frods ham   |
| leigh   | Dee ping   | Ed win     | Gan ges     |
| a leigh | Den bigh   | E gypt     | Guern sey   |
| ham     | Den mark   | Elt ham    | Garth ley   |
| neut    | Den nis    | E ly       | Gay ton     |
| land    | Den ton    | En field   | Ge''rard    |
| on      | Dept ford  | En''gland  | Gi hon      |
| ham     | Der by     | En''glish  | Gis born    |
| shal    | Dere ham   | En ham     | Glam ford   |
| hill    | De rick    | Ep ping    | Glas gow    |
| ord     | Dert mouth | Ep som     | God frey    |
| brook   | Der went   | Ep worth   | Goud hurst  |
| ought   | Dig by     | Eres by    | Graf ton    |
| stance  | Dock ing   | Es sex     | Gram pond   |
| vay     | Dock ley   | Eves ham   | Grant ham   |
| land    | Dod-brook  | Eu rope    | Graves end  |
| ridge   | Do ver     | Eu ston    | Green wich  |
| y       | Down ham   | Ew el      | Grims by    |
| wal     | Down ton   | Ex mouth   | Grin stead  |
| bet     | Dray ton   | Eynes ford | Giuld hall  |
| bridge  | Dron field | Ey ton     | Guild ford  |
| bourne  | Dub lin    | Fair ford  | Gui''nea    |
| brook   | Dud ley    | Fair leigh | Hack ney    |
| en      | Dul wich   | Falk land  | Had leigh   |
| ley     | Dun church | Fal mouth  | Hale don    |
| lade    | Dun kirk   | Far ham    | Hales worth |
| ner     | Dun mow    | Farn ham   | Ha ling     |

|            |            |              |             |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Hal sted   | Huddes don | Ker ry       | Le''ming    |
| Ham burgh  | Hol beck   | Kes wick     | Lem ster    |
| Hamp ton   | Hum ber    | Kex holm     | Len ham     |
| Hamp sted  | Hol land   | Key worth    | Le''nox     |
| Han ly     | Horn by    | Kil dare     | Leo''nard   |
| Han mere   | Horn don   | Kil ham      | Leo''pold   |
| Han nah    | Horn sey   | Kins bridge  | Letch dale  |
| Hant shire | Hors ham   | Kins clere   | Le vite     |
| Hap ping   | Hor ton    | Kings ton    | Ley den     |
| Har leigh  | How den    | Kings land   | Litch field |
| Harles ton | Hox ton    | King ton     | Lid ford    |
| Har low    | Hum phrey  | Kin sale     | Li boura    |
| Harn den   | Hunt ley   | Kirk ham     | Lin coln    |
| Har row    | Hu''stings | Kirk ton     | Lind sey    |
| Hart land  | Hut ton    | Kirk wall    | Lin ton     |
| Har wick   | Ich worth  | Kir ton      | Lis bon     |
| Ha stings  | I la       | Knap daile   | Long ford   |
| Hat field  | Ips wick   | Knottes ford | Long land   |
| Ha vant    | Ire land   | Kyne ton     | Long town   |
| Hayls ham  | Ir ton     | La holm      | Lon don     |
| Hea''ven   | I saac     | Iam bert     | Lud gate    |
| Helmes ly  | Isle worth | Lam borne    | Lud low     |
| Hemp sted  | Ix worth   | Lam beth     | Lu ton      |
| Hen don    | Ja cob     | Lamb ton     | Lyd ford    |
| Hen ly     | Jar sey    | Lan dast     | Maid stone  |
| He''rod    | Jer by     | Lang ley     | Mal den     |
| Hert ford  | Je sus     | Lay ton      | Mal pas     |
| Hex ham    | Jo nas     | Lance lot    | Mal vern    |
| Hey don    | Jo seph    | Land grave   | Mans field  |
| Hey wood   | Ju das     | Lane ham     | Mares field |
| Hick ling  | Ju dith    | Lang port    | Mar low     |
| High gate  | Kemp ton   | Lang worth   | Marsh field |
| High worth | Ken dal    | Lau rence    | Mar tha     |
| Hinck ley  | Kend worth | Lay stoff    | Ma ry       |
| Hin don    | Ke nelm    | Led well     | Mas ham     |
| Hing ham   | Ken ford   | Leigh son    | Mat thew    |
| Hinch in   | Ken net    | Lein ster    | Med way     |

|         |            |             |            |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------|
| lks ham | New land   | Pen rise    | Rum ney    |
| r sey   | Newn ham   | Pen rith    | Rum sey    |
| r ton   | New port   | Pen ryn     | Ru then    |
| hurst   | New ton    | Pe ter      | Rut land   |
| 'lam    | Ney land   | Pet worth   | Rye gate   |
| brock   | Nor folk   | Phi'llip    | Samp son   |
| dred    | Nor mal    | Ply'mouth   | Salt fleet |
| ham     | Nor thorp  | Plym ton    | Sand wich  |
| lum     | North wich | Po land     | Sand ham   |
| thorp   | Nor ton    | Pont pool   | Sa''voy    |
| ton     | Nor way    | Port land   | Sax on     |
| e head  | Nor wich   | Ports-mouth | Scarf dale |
| day     | Oak ham    | Pot ton     | Scot land  |
| ik ton  | Ot ley     | Poul ton    | Sel by     |
| i mouth | Ock ley    | Pre''scot   | Set tle    |
| ferd    | Of frown   | Pre''ston   | Se''vern   |
| ley     | On gar     | Ra chel     | Shad well  |
| peth    | Or ford    | Rad nor     | Shan non   |
| ses     | Ork ney    | Ram sey     | Sheer ness |
| l ton   | Or lo      | Rams gate   | Shef field |
| grave   | Or lop     | Ran dal     | Shef ford  |
| ster    | Orl ton    | Ray leigh   | Shef nal   |
| stow    | Orms kirk  | Read''ing   | Shep ham   |
| ray     | Or mus     | Red ford    | Shep pey   |
| pt wich | Or mond    | Rope ham    | Shep way   |
| les     | Or ton     | Rich mond   | Sher ston  |
| bath    | Or well    | Ring wood   | Shet land  |
| e by    | Or ford    | Rip ley     | Ship ton   |
| l ham   | Oun ley    | Rip pon     | Shir burn  |
| ston    | Oun del    | Ro''bert    | Shore ham  |
| vern    | Ow en      | Roch dale   | Shop shire |
| in      | Ox ford    | Ro''ger     | Sid land   |
| gate    | Pad stow   | Roth wel    | Sid mouth  |
| ark     | Pan cras   | Row land    | Si mon     |
| burgh   | Pa''ris    | Roy ston    | Skip ton   |
| bridge  | Pem bridge | Rug by      | Slea ford  |
| ent     | Pem broke  | Rum ford    | Smyr na    |

|              |             |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Snets ham    | Suf folk    | Tux ford    | Whit church |
| So''dom      | Sur ry      | Vin cent    | Wick liff   |
| So dore      | Sus sex     | Ul ster     | Wick ham    |
| South am     | Sut ton     | Up sal      | Wick ware   |
| South gate   | Swaf ham    | Upt on      | Wi''gan     |
| South wark   | Swan sey    | Ux bridge   | Wigh ton    |
| South wel    | Swe den     | Wake field  | Wig more    |
| South would  | Swin don    | Wal den     | Wil ton     |
| Spald ing    | Swit zer    | Wal fall    | Wilt shire  |
| Sna''nish    | Tam wo:th   | Wals ham    | Winch comb  |
| Spils by     | Tar tar     | Wal ter     | Wind ham    |
| Spit head    | Tave stock  | Walt ham    | Wind sor    |
| Staf ford    | Taun ton    | Wands worth | Win slow    |
| Stam ford    | Ter ring    | Wang ford   | Wirks worth |
| Stan hope    | Thax ted    | Wan tage    | Wis bich    |
| Stan stead   | Tha''net    | Wap ping    | Whit ney    |
| Stan ton     | Thet to     | War ham     | Wo bouru    |
| Ste ning     | Tho''mas    | War wick    | Wel ler     |
| Ste phen     | Thrap ston  | Watch er    | Wood stock  |
| Stil ton     | Thurs day   | Wat ford    | Wool wich   |
| Stock bridge | Ti ber      | Wat ton     | Work sop    |
| Stock port   | Tick hall   | Web ley     | Wrex ham    |
| Stöck ton    | Tides wall  | Welch pool  | Wro''tham   |
| Stokes ly    | Tin mouth   | Wenl ock    | Yar mouth   |
| Stone henge  | Trow bridge | We''ston    | Ya rum      |
| Strat ford   | Tru ro      | We''stram   | Yax ley     |
| Strat ton    | Tues day    | Wex ford    | Yeo vil     |
| Stret ham    | Tun bridge  | Wey mouth   | York shire  |
| Star bridge  | Tur ky      | Whit by     | Ze nith     |

TABLE II.

Note: The accent of the following words is on the last syllable.

|              |           |             |           |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| <b>A</b> Men | Ca stile  | Gui enne    | Le on     |
| Ar gyle      | Dun bar   | Hol stein   | Le vant   |
| Bel grade    | Dun blane | Ja''pan     | Lor rain  |
| Ben gal      | Dun dee   | Ju ly       | Ma drid   |
| Cam bray     | Dun freis | Land skroon | Men teith |
| Car lisle    | E squire  | La on       | Mo gul    |

|      |           |           |             |
|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| ross | O range   | Pen guin  | Stock holm  |
| ur   | O stend   | Pen sance | Tan gier    |
| ur   | Pall mall | Se ville  | Ver sailles |

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OPER NAMES OF THREE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

e. The accent of the following words is on the first syllable.

Bi gail	As sin shire	Bil lings gate
l'bing ton	A"thers ton	Bir ming ham
ham	At tle bridge	Bol so ver
lom	Aul ce"ster	Bo"den ham
'ca	Au sten field	Bos bu"ry
ran	Au stri a	Bra ken hill
o"rough	Ax min ster	Bra sing ton
on burgh	Ay les bu"ry	Bridg wa ter
er stroke	Ba"by lon	Brid ling ton
er nay	Ba den ock	Bright helm ston
e ton	Ban bu"ry	Bro ken hurst
cant	Bar na bas	Buck ing ham
a ner	Barn sta ble	Bul ling brook
ing ham	Bay bo"rough	Bun ting ford
er ly	Bea"cons field	Bur row bridge
ou ry	Beck ing ham	By ber ry
ers ham	Be"di ford	Ca"mel ford
er ton	Beel ze bub	Can dle mas
ea"ster	Bel ting ham	Can ti cles
o ver	Be mi"ster	Car bu ry
le sea	Ben-ja min	Car di gan
ho ny	Berk ham sted	Car hamp ton
i christ	Be"ver ly	Car ling ford
i och	Bi ce"ster	Ca"tha rine
le by	Bi gles wade	Che"ling ton
le dore	Bil de ston	Chel ten ham
ing ton	Bil ling ford	Cherl bu"ry
n dale	Bil ling ham	Che"ster field
la	Bil ling hurst	Chi"che"ster

Chi ding fold	Don ca"ster	Gains bo rot
Chil ling ham	Dor che"ster	Gal lo way
Chip ping ham	Dor la"ston	Ga"sco ny
Chol mond ley	Do"ro thy	Ge"ne sis
Chri"sten dom	Dor set shire	Ger ma ny
Chri"sti an	Dul ver ton	Gis"bo roug
Chri"sto pher	Dun bar ton	Glou ce"ster
Chry"so"stom	Dun gar van	Got tin gen
Cla"ren don	Dun ning ton	Gre"go ry
Cli"the roe	Dun sta ble	Ha"ger ston
Cock er mouth	Ea sing wold	Hal li fax
Col che"ster	Ec cle shal	Hal la ton
Cold ing ham	Ec cle ton	Ha"mer ton
Com ber ton	E"din burgh	Ha mil ton
Con gle ton	E gre mont	Han o ver
Co"ning ton	E"ver shot	Har bo"roug
Co"ni"ston	Ex e ter	Har ring ton
Con stan tinc	Ex o dus	Ha sle mere
Cor do van	Fa ken ham	Ha sling del
Cor si ca	Fal ken burgh	Ha"ther ly
Co"ven try	Farn bo"rough	Ha"ver ford
Cre di ton	Far ring don	Ha ve ril
Crock er hill	Fer ming ham	Ha ver ing
Cul li ton	Fer ry bridge	He're ford
Cum ber land	Fer ry hill	Hil bo"rougt
Cun"ning ham	Fe"ver sham	Hol den by
Da"ni el	Fins bu"ry	Hor ni ton
Dar ling ton	Flam bo"rough	Hun ga ry
Da ven try	Flo"ri da	Hun ger for
De"ben ham	Fo king ham	Hunt ing ton
De"bo rah	Ford ing bridge	Il che"ster
Ded ding ton	Farm ling ham	Il mi"ster
De"ve ril	Fre"de ric	In di a
De"van shire	Fre sing field	Is ling ton
Dews bo"rough	Frod ling ham	Is ra el
Did mer ton	Frome sel wood	I"ta ly
Di"sting ton	Ga bri el	I"vin go

ry	Marl bo"rough	Ren dles ham
co	Mar ma duke	Rick mans worth
it	Ma ry land	Ris bo"rough
than	Men dles ham	Ro"che"ster
u a	Mex i co	Rock ing ham
grave	Mi cha el	Ros"co mon
ig ton	Mic kle ton	Rot ter dam
he"ster	Mid dle burgh	Ro"ther ham
el worth	Mid dle sex	Ro"ther hithe
ing ton	Mid dle ham	Rus si a
r ing	Mid dle ton	Sa"mu el
ing ton	Mid dle wich	Sa"tur day
s bo rough	Mid sum mer	Scar bo"rough
a burgh	Mod bu ry	Sed bu"ry
"ster	Mu"sco vy	Se"ra phim
r"ster	Ne"ther lands	Se"ther ton
a shire	New bu"ry	Se"ven oke
o ver	New en den	Shafts bu"ry
a ham	Ni"cho las	Shrews bu"ry
ng ton	Nor man dy	Si"ci"ly
u ry	Not ting ham	Si"me on
"ster	Ock ing ham	Sit ting born
ing ton	O di ham	Sit ting ham
in ster	O"li ver	So"lo mon
r pool	Om bers ley	So"mer set
o"rough	O ver ton	So"mer ton
ing ton	O"ving ham	Spa"ni ard
r worth	Pad ding ton	Ste ven edge
a	Pe ters field	Strath na vern
les field	Pe"ther ton	Stur min ster
a len	Pick er ing	Sud bu"ry
"met	Pock ling ton	Sud min ster
ga	Por tu gal	Sun der land
s bu"ry	Prus si a	Su"ther land
he"ster	Puck er idge	Swit zer land
ing tree	Queen bo rough	Sy"ri a
a ret	Ra ven glass	Ta"bi tha

Tad cast er	Tu''sca ny	West min ste
Tan ger mud	Va len tine	West mor la
Ten bu''ry	Ul ver ston	We''ther by
Ten der ton	Up ping ham	Whit sta ble
Tewks bu''ry	Wal ling ford	Whit sun da
Thong ca''stre	Wal sing ham	Whit sun ti
Thorn bu ry	Walt ham stow	Wil li am
Til''bu''ry	War min ster	Wim ble tor
Ti''mo thy	War ring ton	Win caun to
Ti ver ton	Water ford	Win chel se
Tor ring ton	Wat ling ton	Win che''ste
Tow ce''ster	Wed nes day	Wor ce''ster
Tri ni ty	Wel ling ton	Za''bu lon
Tud bu''ry	Wen do ver	Za''cha ry
Tud ding ton	West bu ry	Zo di ac

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TABLE II.

*Note. The accent of the following words is on the second syl*

|                  |              |            |
|------------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> Lep po  | Da ma''scus  | Go mor rah |
| An ti gua        | Da ri us     | Gra na da  |
| Arch an gel      | De cem ber   | Ha bak kuk |
| Au gu''stin      | De vi zes    | Ho san na  |
| Au gu''stus      | Drog he da   | Ho se a    |
| Ba ha ma         | Dun gan non  | Ja mai ca  |
| Bar ba does      | Du raz zo    | Je ho vah  |
| Ber mu das       | Di a na      | Jo si ah   |
| Bis sex tile     | E clip tic   | Ju de a    |
| Ca na da         | E li as      | Lo go da   |
| Ca na ry         | E qua tor    | Lan be der |
| Car mar then     | Eu phra tes  | Le pan to  |
| Car nar von      | Fa ler nus   | Li pa ri   |
| Church stret ton | Fer-ra ra    | Ma co co   |
| Colump ton       | Fo ren za    | Ma dei ra  |
| Comb mar tin     | For mo sa    | Ma jor ca  |
| Cre mo na        | Ge''ne va    | Ma lac ca  |
| Crick how el     | Gi''bral tar | Mo roc co  |
| Cy re ne         | Go li ah     | Mat thi as |

|         |               |                |
|---------|---------------|----------------|
| ah      | Port roy al   | Su san na      |
| na      | Pri''scil la  | Syl ve''ster   |
| a''stle | Pul he ly     | Ta ran to      |
| ia ven  | Ra ven na     | Ter tul lus    |
| nar ket | Re be''kah    | Tir con nel    |
| amp ton | Sa ler no     | To bi as       |
| cur ry  | Sa lo na      | To le do       |
| m ber   | Sa rep ta     | Ve ro na       |
| er      | Sa vo na      | Vi en na       |
| amp ton | Sep tem ber   | Vul ca no      |
| mo      | So phi a      | West che''ster |
| mon     | South amp ton | White ha ven   |
| pi      | Su ma tra     | Zac che us     |

TABLE III.

*The accent of the following words is on the last syllable.*

|          |               |              |
|----------|---------------|--------------|
| ber deen | Ca''rol stadt | Lan gue doc  |
| be marle | Char le ville | Mil den hall |
| er dam   | Char le roy   | Mount se rat |
| dale     | Ea ston ness  | Mount se rel |
| g stoke  | El se nure    | Na''za rene  |
| gale     | Fon ta nelle  | Os we''stree |
| es dale  | Har tle pool  | Pam pe lure  |
| van      | In ver ness   | Scan de roon |

# PER NAMES OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

*The accent of the following words is on the first syllable.*

|             |                  |                  |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| der bu''ry  | Da''ras bu''ry   | Ja''ni za ry     |
| 'lex an der | Fe''bru a ry     | Ja''nu a ry      |
| nd bu''ry   | Fo''ther ing hay | Ke der min ster  |
| es bu''ry   | Gla''sten bu''ry | Mi''cha el mas   |
| bo''rough   | Hi e rar chy     | Pe ter bo''rough |
| r bu''ry    | Is ra el ite     | Sa lis bu''ry    |

TABLE II.

Note. *The accent of the following words is on the cond syllable.*

|                    |                 |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b> Cha i a   | E gyp ti an     | Na tha''ni el    |
| <b>A</b> A me li a | E li''za beth   | Ni lo me ter     |
| A me ri ca         | E pi''pha ny    | North al ler toi |
| A po''ery pha      | E sa i as       | Pa la ti nate    |
| A ra bi a          | Eu ro pe an     | Pam phy li a     |
| Ar me ni a         | E ze ki el      | Pe ne''lo pe     |
| As phal ti des     | Ga''la ti a     | Pla cen ti a     |
| As sy''ri a        | Ga''li ci a     | Sa ma ri a       |
| Bar ba di an       | Gal li''po li   | Sa ma''ri tan    |
| Bar ba ri an       | Ga ma li el     | Sar di''ni a     |
| Bar tho lo mew     | Ge or gi a      | Scla vo ni a     |
| Bil le''ri ca      | Ho ra ti o      | Se ba sti an     |
| Bi''thy''ni a      | Ig na ti us     | Si le si a       |
| Bo he mi a         | I ta li an      | Tar ta ri an     |
| Caf fre ri a       | Je ru sa lem    | The o do lite    |
| Ca la bri a        | Le vi ti cus    | The o''phi lus   |
| Ca per na um       | Lieu te''nan cy | Ther mo''me ter  |
| Ce sa re a         | Ma ho''me tan   | Thes sa li a     |
| Ce li''ci a        | Mi ran du la    | Ti be ri as      |
| Co los si ans      | Mol da vi a     | Ve ne ti an      |
| Co per ni cus      | Mont go''me ry  | Vi su vi us      |
| Co rin thi an      | Mont pel li er  | Vir gi''ni a     |
| Cor ne li us       | Mo ra vi a      | U tox e ter      |
| Dal ma ti a        | Mo sa i cal     | West pha li a    |

TABLE III.

Note. *The accent of the following words is on the third syllable.*

|                      |                   |               |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <b>A</b> Ber con wey | Ca ro li na       | E le a zer    |
| A''na bap tist       | Che tel hamp ton  | E''ze ki as   |
| A''na ni as          | Chip ping nor ton | Hal le lu jah |
| Ba al ze bub         | Chip ping on gar  | Hen ri et ta  |
| Bar ce lo na         | Ci ren ce''ster   | He''ze ki ah  |
| Be''ne dic tine      | Com po stel la    | I sa bel la   |
| Be''ne ven to        | Co pen ha gen     | Je''re mi ah  |
| <b>Cag li a ri</b>   | Dal ma nu tha     | Je''ro bo am  |

|              |                  |                  |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| a za ret to  | Pa"le sti na     | Thy a ti ra      |
| a"da ga"scar | Pei"lips Nor ton | Tra co ni tis    |
| ar ga rit ta | Sa"la man ca     | Wol ver hamp ton |
| e he mi ah   | Sa ra gos sa     | Wot ten Bas set  |
| i co de mus  | Shep ton Mallet  | Za"cha ri ah     |
| ba di ah     | Sut ton Co field | Zc de ki ah      |

Note. *The accent is on the last syllable.*  
 ar ce lo nette    Or le a nois    Phi"lip pe ville

PROPER NAMES OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The accent of the following words is on the third syllable*

|                     |                  |                   |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| A "Lex an dri a     | E qui noc ti al  | Ne bu za'ra dan   |
| A"na to li a        | E thi o pi a     | Ni come di a      |
| da lu zi a          | He li o"po lis   | Phi la del phi a  |
| po lo ni a          | Hi e ra'po lis   | Sa mo thra ci o   |
| ap pa do ci a       | Li"thu a ni a    | Scan di na vi a   |
| ata lo ni a         | Ly ca o ni a     | Sex a ge si ma    |
| e"pha lo ni a       | Ma"ce do ni a    | The o do si us    |
| le burgh Mor ti mer | Ma gel la"oi ca  | Thes sa lo ni ans |
| eu te ro no my      | Max i mi'li an   | Tran syl va ni a  |
| i o ny"si us        | Me tro po'li tau | U ni ver si ty    |

TABLE II.

Note. *The accent of the following words is on the fourth syllable.*

|                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A Ber ga ven ny   | E stre"ma du ra       |
| A ha su e rus     | Hi"spa'ni o la        |
| lex an dret ta    | La o di ce a          |
| "ri ma the a      | Ne bu chad nez zar    |
| on stan ti no ple | Pe lo pon ne sus      |
| e cle si a'stes   | Stur min ster New ton |
| "pa phro di tus   | Thes sa lo ni ca      |

TABLE III.

PROPER NAMES OF SIX SYLLABLES.

Note. *The accent is on the fourth syllable.*

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A Bel beth ma a cah  | Hi"sto ri o"gra phy |
| Be ro dach Ba"la dan | Me"di ter ra ne an  |
| e cle si a'sti cus   | Me so po ta mi a    |
|                      | G                   |

## PART II.

*A table of words, the same in sound, but differ  
in spelling and signification.*

*Ail*, to be troubled,  
*Ale*, malt liquor

*Air*, one of the elements  
*Are*, they are  
*Heir*, to an estate

*All*, every one  
*Awl*, to bore holes

*Allen'd*, granted  
*Aloud*, with a noise

*Altar*, for sacrifice  
*Alter*, to change

*An*, a particle  
*Ann*, a woman's name

*Ant*, a pismire  
*Aunt*, uncle's wife

*Aray*, good order  
*Array*, to clothe  
*Assent*, an agreement  
*Ascent*, going up

*Augur*, a soothsayer  
*Auger*, for carpenters

*Bail*, a surety for debt  
*Bale*, of cloth or silk

*Bald*, without hair  
*Bawl'd*, cry'd aloud

*Bawl*, to cry aloud  
*Ball*, a round substance

*Barbara*, a woman's name  
*Barbary*, a country  
*Barberry*, a fruit

*Bare*, naked  
*Bear*, a beast

*Bass*, in music  
*Base*, vile

*Baiz*, cloth so called  
*Bays*. bay-trees

*Beer*, to drink  
*Bier*, to carry the dead

*Bean*, pulse  
*Been*, was at a place

*Beat*, to strike  
*Bect*, an herb

*Bettce*, a pint flask of wine  
*Betty*, Elizabeth

*Berry*, a small fruit  
*Bury*, to lay in the grave

*Bile*, a swelling  
*Boil*, as water on the fire

*Blew*, did blow as the wind  
*Blue*, colour

*Blight*, a blast  
*Blite*, a flower

*Board*, a plank  
*Bor'd*, made a hole

*Boar*, a beast  
*Boor*, a country fellow  
*Bore*, to make a hole

*Bold*, confident  
*Bowl'd*, did bowl

a door  
deal  
bend  
  
a branch  
ad  
bear up  
shoot with  
fine gentleman  
in herb  
  
o part asunder  
o eat  
ought up  
  
s, broken places  
s, to wear  
, for rabbits  
t, a corporation  
  
r  
r money  
breweth  
to break  
  
article  
o hogsheads  
  
bel's brother  
shrub  
  
in France  
a cup  
  
cry out  
or a perriwig  
  
r, an account of time  
r, to smooth cloth  
  
be able  
o drink out of  
  
, a gun  
a rule  
  
, chief  
, a tower in Rome  
  
, coarse cloth  
s, to examine

*Card*, to play with  
*Card*, to dress wool  
  
*Cart*, to carry things in  
*Chart*, description of a place  
  
*Cashier*, a cash keeper  
*Cashire*, to disband  
  
*Cell*, a hut  
*Sell*, to dispose of  
  
*Cellar*, the lowest room  
*Seller*, that selfeth  
  
*Censer*, for incense  
*Censor*, a reformer  
  
*Cession*, a resignation  
*Session*, assizes  
  
*Chair*, to sit in  
*Chare*, a job of work  
  
*Choller*, rage  
*Collar*, for the neck  
*Collar*, beef and brawn  
  
*Ceiling*, of a room  
*Sealing*, setting of a seal  
  
*Cion*, a young sprig  
*Sion*, a mountain so called  
  
*Ahronical*, of long continuance  
*Chronicle*, an history  
  
*Clark*, a book-keeper  
*Clerk*, a clergyman  
  
*Clause*, of a sentence  
*Claws*, of a bird or beast  
  
*Climb*, to get up in a tree  
*Clime*, in geography  
  
*Close*, to shut up  
*Clothes*, garments  
  
*Coat*, a garment  
*Cote*, a cottage  
  
*Coarse*, homely  
*Course*, order



|                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Complement</i> , the remainder     | <i>Dredge</i> , a flour-box       |
| <i>Compliment</i> , to speak obliging | <i>Drudge</i> , a slave           |
| <i>Concert</i> , music                | <i>Earing</i> , the time of harv  |
| <i>Consort</i> , wife of a sovereign  | <i>Ear-ring</i> , a ring for the  |
| <i>Cousin</i> , a relation            | <i>Eaten</i> , devoured           |
| <i>Cozen</i> , to cheat               | <i>Eaton</i> , a town's name      |
| <i>Council</i> , an assembly          | <i>Er</i> , the son of Judah      |
| <i>Counsel</i> , to advise            | <i>Err</i> , to mistake           |
| <i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down   | <i>Fane</i> , a weather-cock      |
| <i>Cruse</i> , a little vessel        | <i>Fain</i> , desirous            |
| <i>Current</i> , a running stream     | <i>Feign</i> , to dissemble       |
| <i>Current</i> , passable             | <i>Faint</i> , weary              |
| <i>Courier</i> , a messenger          | <i>Feint</i> , a false march      |
| <i>Currier</i> , a dresser of leather | <i>Fair</i> , comely              |
| <i>Creek</i> , of the sea             | <i>Fare</i> , a customary duty    |
| <i>Creak</i> , to make a noise        | <i>Fellon</i> , a whitlow         |
| <i>Cremel</i> , worsted               | <i>Felon</i> , a criminal         |
| <i>Cruel</i> , fierce                 | <i>File</i> , of metal            |
| <i>Dane</i> , a man of Denmark        | <i>Foil</i> , to overcome         |
| <i>Deign</i> , to vouchsafe           | <i>Fir</i> , wood                 |
| <i>Dam</i> , to stop water            | <i>Furr</i> , skin                |
| <i>Damn</i> , to condemn              | <i>Flea</i> , an insect           |
| <i>Day</i> , 24 hours                 | <i>Flee</i> , to run              |
| <i>Dey</i> , a magistrate in Barbary  | <i>Flew</i> , did fly             |
| <i>Dear</i> , of great value          | <i>Flue</i> , soft hair of a rabb |
| <i>Déer</i> , in a park               | <i>Flour</i> , for bread          |
| <i>Dew</i> , from Heaven              | <i>Flower</i> , of the field      |
| <i>Due</i> , a debt                   | <i>Forth</i> , abroad             |
| <i>Do</i> , to act                    | <i>Fourth</i> , in number         |
| <i>Die</i> , to de cease              | <i>Foul</i> , nasty               |
| <i>Dye</i> , to stain cloth           | <i>Fowl</i> , a bird              |
| <i>Dire</i> , dreadful                | <i>Frays</i> , quarrels           |
| <i>Dyer</i> , a stainer of cloth      | <i>Froise</i> , fried meat        |
| <i>Disease</i> , a sickness           | <i>Gall</i> , a bitter substance  |
| <i>Disseize</i> , to dispossess       | <i>Gaul</i> , a Frenchman         |
| <i>Doe</i> , a female deer            | <i>Gargil</i> , a distemper in g  |
| <i>Dough</i> , paste or leaven        | <i>Gargle</i> , to wash the m     |
| <i>Done</i> , acted                   |                                   |
| <i>Dun</i> , colour                   |                                   |

|                   |                                        |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|
| gold              | <i>I, myself</i>                       |
|                   | <i>Eye, to see with</i>                |
| a white of an egg | <i>I'll, I will</i>                    |
| dazzle            | <i>Ile, the side of a church</i>       |
| r coals           | <i>Isle, an Island</i>                 |
| rge               | <i>Oil, of Olives</i>                  |
| or nutmeg         | <i>In, within</i>                      |
| arger             | <i>Inn, for travellers</i>             |
| town's name       | <i>Indict, to prosecute</i>            |
| eat grass         | <i>Indite, to compose</i>              |
| asty fat          | <i>Kill, to murder</i>                 |
| country           | <i>Kiln, for bricks</i>                |
| sigh              | <i>Knave, a dishonest man</i>          |
| increased         | <i>Nave, of a wheel</i>                |
| alute             | <i>Knight, by honour</i>               |
| draw along        | <i>Night, the evening</i>              |
| east              | <i>Know, to be acquainted</i>          |
| seat of life      | <i>No, not so</i>                      |
| the fields        | <i>Knew, did know</i>                  |
| he head           | <i>New, not old or used</i>            |
| is place          | <i>Known, discovered</i>               |
| arken             | <i>Nont, neither</i>                   |
| at                | <i>Knows, he knoweth</i>               |
| ir                | <i>Nose, of the face</i>               |
| ian's name        | <i>Lade, to carry water</i>            |
| y                 | <i>Laid, placed</i>                    |
| p                 | <i>Lain, did lie</i>                   |
| man               | <i>Lane, a narrow passage</i>          |
| acred song        | <i>Leak, to let in water</i>           |
| es                | <i>Leck, a pot-herb</i>                |
| ore high          | <i>Lees, dregs of wine</i>             |
| it                | <i>Lesse, to loose</i>                 |
| ewd woman         | <i>Lessen, to make less</i>            |
| owness            | <i>Lesson, reading</i>                 |
| fect              | <i>Lier, in wait</i>                   |
| a tub             | <i>Liar, or Lyer, a teller of lies</i> |
| cry out           | <i>Lyre, a musical instrument</i>      |
| hamstring         | <i>Limb, a member</i>                  |
| ragger            | <i>Limn, to pain</i>                   |

|                                                  |                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Line</i> , length                             | <i>Mo</i> , more                |
| <i>Loin</i> , of veal                            | <i>Mon</i> , to cut down grass  |
| <i>Lineament</i> , the proportion of<br>the face | <i>Mortar</i> , to pound in     |
| <i>Liniment</i> , a medicine                     | <i>Morter</i> , made of lime    |
| <i>Led</i> , did lead                            | <i>Naught</i> , bad             |
| <i>Lead</i> , metal                              | <i>Nought</i> , nothing         |
| <i>Lie</i> , to lie along                        | <i>Nay</i> , not                |
| <i>Lye</i> , a falsity                           | <i>Neigh</i> , as a horse       |
| <i>Lo</i> , behold                               | <i>News</i> , tidings           |
| <i>Lew</i> , humble                              | <i>Noose</i> , a knot           |
| <i>Made</i> , finished                           | <i>Not</i> , denying            |
| <i>Maid</i> , a virgin                           | <i>Knot</i> , to untie          |
| <i>Main</i> , the chief thing                    | <i>Oar</i> , of a boat          |
| <i>Mane</i> , of a horse                         | <i>O'er</i> , over              |
| <i>Male</i> , the he                             | <i>Ore</i> , of metal           |
| <i>Mail</i> , armour                             | <i>Of</i> , belonging to        |
| <i>Mall</i> , a wooden hammer                    | <i>Off</i> , at a distance      |
| <i>Mall</i> , to beat                            | <i>Oh!</i> alas!                |
| <i>Manner</i> , custom                           | <i>Owe</i> , to be indebted     |
| <i>Manor</i> , a lordship                        | <i>One</i> , in number          |
| <i>Marten</i> , a bird                           | <i>Won</i> , did win            |
| <i>Martin</i> , a man's name                     | <i>Our</i> , of us              |
| <i>Mean</i> , of low value                       | <i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes     |
| <i>Mein</i> , behaviour                          | <i>Palate</i> , of the mouth    |
| <i>Meat</i> , to eat                             | <i>Pallet</i> , a little bed    |
| <i>Meet</i> , together                           | <i>Pale</i> , colour            |
| <i>Me</i> , to measure                           | <i>Pail</i> , a vessel          |
| <i>Metal</i> , gold, silver, &c.                 | <i>Pall</i> , a funeral cloth   |
| <i>Mettle</i> , briskness                        | <i>Paul</i> , a man's name      |
| <i>Mews</i> , for hawks                          | <i>Pain</i> , torment           |
| <i>Muse</i> , to meditate                        | <i>Pane</i> , a square of glass |
| <i>Mite</i> , an insect                          | <i>Peal</i> , upon the bells    |
| <i>Might</i> , strength                          | <i>Peel</i> , the outside       |
| <i>Moan</i> , to lament                          | <i>Pear</i> , fruit             |
| <i>Mown</i> , cut down                           | <i>Pair</i> , a couple          |
| <i>Moat</i> , a ditch                            | <i>Pare</i> , to cut off        |
| <i>Mote</i> , in the eye                         | <i>Peer</i> , a lord            |
| <i>More</i> , in quantity                        | <i>Pier</i> , a large glass     |
| <i>Mower</i> , that moweth                       | <i>Peter</i> , a man's name     |
|                                                  | <i>Petre</i> , salt             |

|                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a quart            | <i>Reddish</i> , somewhat red        |
| top                | <i>Radish</i> , a root               |
| abode              | <i>Reed</i> , a shrub                |
| fish               | <i>Read</i> , in a book              |
| en                 | <i>Rere</i> , the back part          |
| make smooth        | <i>Rear</i> , to erect               |
| lat piece of metal | <i>Rest</i> , ease                   |
| old in the garment | <i>Wrest</i> , to force              |
| art of law         | <i>Retch</i> , to vomit              |
| content            | <i>Wretch</i> , an unhappy man       |
| he instrument      | <i>Rhyme</i> , in verse              |
| make a furrow      | <i>Rime</i> , a freezing mist        |
| he skin            | <i>Rial</i> , a foreign coin         |
| water              | <i>Royal</i> , princely              |
| exercise           | <i>Rice</i> , corn                   |
| to exercise        | <i>Rise</i> , advancement            |
| beseech            | <i>Rye</i> , corn                    |
| ooty               | <i>Wry</i> , crooked                 |
| ommendation        | <i>Ring</i> , the bells              |
| prayeth            | <i>Wring</i> , the hands             |
| , chief            | <i>Rite</i> , a ceremony             |
| , the first rule   | <i>Right</i> , just and true         |
| vantage            | <i>Wright</i> , a workman            |
| a foreteller       | <i>Write</i> , with a pen            |
| nasty slut         | <i>Rode</i> , did ride               |
| king's wife        | <i>Road</i> , the highway            |
| paper              | <i>Row'd</i> , did row               |
| singers            | <i>Koe</i> , a kind of deer          |
| tter               | <i>Row</i> , a rank                  |
| ort of stone       | <i>Rood</i> , fourth part of an acre |
| er                 | <i>Rude</i> , impudent               |
| le as a king       | <i>Rome</i> , a city                 |
| ridle              | <i>Room</i> , part of a house        |
| set up             | <i>Rheum</i> , spittle               |
| beams              | <i>Rote</i> , by heart               |
| run                | <i>Wrote</i> , did write             |
| demolish           | <i>Rough</i> , not smooth            |
| lour               | <i>Ruff</i> , a neckcloth            |
| read               | <i>Sail</i> , of a ship              |
|                    | <i>Sale</i> , selling                |

*Salary*, wages  
*Salery*, an herb  
*Scilly*, an island  
*Silly*, foolish  
*Saver*, that saveth  
*Savor*, taste or smell  
*Saviour*, Jesus Christ  
*Scene*, of a stage  
*Seen*, beheld  
*Seas*, great waters  
*Secs*, seeth  
*Seize*, to lay hold of  
*Sea*, a great water  
*See*, behold  
*Sear*, to burn  
*Seer*, a prophet  
*Sent*, ordered away  
*Scent*, sme  
*Seignar* lord  
*Senior*, elder  
*Shoar*, a prop  
*Shore*, the sea-coast  
*Shewn*, did shew  
*Shone*, did shine  
*Site*, situation  
*Oite*, to summon  
*Sight*, seeing  
*Sink*, to go down  
*Cinque*, five  
*Sloe*, fruit,  
*Slow*, tardy  
*So*, thus  
*Sow*, the seed  
*Sew*, with the needle  
*Soal*, of the shoe  
*Sole*, a fish  
*Some*, a part  
*Sum*, the whole  
*Son*, a man child  
*Sun*, the heavenly light

*Sore*, an ulcer  
*Soar*, to mount upwards  
*Stare*, to look earnestly  
*Stair*, a step  
*Stains*, spots  
*Stanes*, the name of a place  
*Starling*, a bird  
*Sterling*, English money  
*Steal*, to rob  
*Steel*, metal  
*Stear*, a young bullock  
*Steer*, to guide a ship  
*Stile*, for a passage  
*Style*, for writing  
*Straight*, not crooked  
*Strait*, narrow  
*Succour*, help  
*Sucker*, a young twig  
*Subtil*, cunning  
*Subtle*, weight  
*Tacks*, small nails  
*Tax*, a rate  
*Tail*, the end  
*Tale*, a story  
*Tare*, weight allowed  
*Tear*, to rend in pieces  
*Team*, of horses  
*Tcem*, to go with young  
*Threw*, did throw  
*Through*, quite through  
*Their*, of them  
*There* in that place  
*Throne*, a seat of state  
*Thrown*, cast  
*The*, a particle  
*Thee*, yourself  
*Time*, when  
*Thyme*, an herb  
*To*, unto  
*Too*, likewise  
*Two*, a couple

the foot  
 draw along  
 as a tale  
 as the bell  
 a journey  
 a fortified place  
 a butcher's tray  
 the number 3  
 valley  
 covering  
 seless  
 to show the wind  
 the blood  
 habit  
 screw  
 to take to pieces  
 not due  
 to go in the water  
 in the balance  
 to expect  
 for the scales  
 the mark of a whip  
 a sea-fish  
 merchandise  
 to put on cloaths  
 was  
 at what place  
 to spend  
 the middle

*Way*, to walk in  
*Weigh*, to poise  
*Wey*, forty bushels  
*Whey*, milk and rennet  
*Weal*, good  
*Veal*, calf's flesh  
*Wheal*, a pimple  
*Wheel*, of a cart  
*Weak*, not strong  
*Week*, seven days  
*Weather*, disposition of the air  
*Whether*, which of the two  
*White*, colour  
*Wight*, an island  
*Wither*, to decay  
*Whither*, to what place  
*Vile*, base  
*Wile*, trick  
*While*, in the mean time  
*Wood*, of trees  
*Would*, was willing  
*Wrath*, anger  
*Wroth*, to be angry  
*Ye*, yourselves  
*Yea*, yes  
*Ewe*, a sheep  
*Yew*, a tree  
*You*, yourself

## PART III.

## A PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## CHAP. I.

## OF GRAMMAR IN GENERAL.

Q. WHAT is grammar?

A. Grammar is the science of letters, or the art of writing and speaking properly and syntactically.

Q. What do you mean by English Grammar?

A. The art of writing and speaking the English tongue properly and syntactically.

Q. How is grammar divided?

A. Grammar is divided into four parts; orthography, etymology, analogy, and syntax.

## OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

Q. What is Orthography?

A. Orthography teacheth the true characters and figures of the letters, and the proper division of syllables, words, and sentences.

## OF LETTERS.

Q. What is a letter?

A. A letter is a significant mark or note, of which syllables are compounded.

Q. How many English letters are there?

A. Six and Twenty.

Q. Which are they?

A. They are these following, with their powers and

| <i>Letters.</i> | <i>Their names, and powers or sounds</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| A or a          | A long (a) as in cape: short (ă) as in   |
| B b             | Bee broad (â) as                         |
| C c             | Cee                                      |
| D d             | Dec                                      |
| E e             | E long (e) as in mete: short (ĕ) as in   |

\* Note. When e is not sounded at the end of a word, it is final: which sometimes serves to lengthen the sound of the following vowel; as in save; and sometimes is redundant, as in give.

| Letters. | Their names, and powers, or sounds.                  |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------|
| f        | <i>Eff</i>                                           |
| g        | <i>Jee</i>                                           |
| h        | <i>Ay ch</i>                                         |
| i        | <i>I</i> long (i) as in time : short (i) as in tin.  |
| j        | <i>Jay</i>                                           |
| k        | <i>Kay</i>                                           |
| l        | <i>Ell</i>                                           |
| m        | <i>Em</i>                                            |
| n        | <i>En</i>                                            |
| o        | <i>O</i> long (o) as in note : short (o) as in not   |
| p        | <i>Pee</i>                                           |
| q        | <i>Cu</i>                                            |
| r        | <i>Arr</i>                                           |
| s        | <i>Ess</i>                                           |
| t        | <i>Tee</i>                                           |
| v        | <i>Vee</i>                                           |
| u        | <i>Yu</i> long (u) as in tune : short (u) as in tun. |
| w        | <i>Double yu</i>                                     |
| x        | <i>Eks</i>                                           |
| y        | <i>Wi</i> long (y) as in my : short (y) as in Egypt. |
| z        | <i>Zed</i>                                           |

Do these letters always keep their own natural sound ?  
 To.

What letters are those which do not always keep their natural sound ?

They are *b, c, e, f, g, i, l, o, s, t, u, x, y*, and the double *ch, gh, and ph*.

Give me an example of each ?

*B* is sounded like *t* in subtil.

before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*, is always sounded like *k* ; as in *bl, cup, cloth, cramp* : but before *c, i*, and *y*, is always like *s* ; as in *cellar, civil, cypress* ; it is also sounded in *muscle* : and in words derived from the French, after it, as in *machine*.

is sounded like *a* in *there, where* ; and like *u* in *her*.  
 is sounded like *v*, in *of*.

before *c* and *i* in some words, and almost always be-  
 is sounded like *j* ; as in *gentleman, giant, Egyptian*.

in words derived from the French, sounds like *ee* ; as  
 in *vine* : it also sounds like *u* ; as in *bird, third, &c.*

is sounded like *m* in *salmon*.

is sounded like *a* in *alloy* : like *e* in *women* ; and like  
*rm*.



9. *S* is frequently sounded like *z*, as in present, presume.

10. *T* is sounded like *s* in whistle, thistle. *Ti* before a vowel is sounded like *si* or *sh*; as in nation; except when it goes immediately before it; as celestial: or at the beginning of a word, as tied, or in derivatives; as mightier, mightiest, emptied.

11. *U* is sounded like *ë* in bury; and like *ÿ* in business.

12. *X* hath no sound of its own; but at the beginning of a word is always sounded like *z*; as in Xenophon: and in the middle and end of words, like *ks*; as in wax, Xerxes.

13. *Y* at the end of monosyllables is sounded like *i*; as in by, my; but in the middle of words of more than one syllable, it is sounded *ÿ*; as in Egypt: and at the end of words of more than one syllable, it usually sounds like *e*; as in many.

14. *Ch* is sounded like *gu*, as in choir, chorister.

15. *Gh* sometimes at the end of a word, and always *ph* when they come together in the same syllable, sound like *f*; as in laugh, elephant; except when *ph* sounds like *v*, as in Stephen.

**Q.** Where are the capital letters to be used, and where the small letters.

**A.** The capitals are to be used in front of sentences, and in the beginning of verses; of all proper names of persons, places, rivers, &c. of arts and sciences; of dignities, festivals and games; and of all words put for proper names, or that have any great emphasis in a sentence; also after a full stop, and at the beginning of a quotation, though it be not immediately after a full stop: likewise whole words, and sometimes sentences are written in capitals, and then something is expressed extraordinary great. They are sometimes used in the title of books for ornament sake: and always the pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written in capitals, and in all other places the small letters must be used.

**Q.** When capital letters are placed single in a sentence, what do they stand for?

**A.** Sometimes they stand for whole Words; as *B. A.* Bachelor of Arts; *B. D.* Batchelor of Divinity; *D. D.* Doctor in Divinity, or the like; as you may find more at large at the end of this third part; or else they stand for numbers, and are called numeral letters: thus,

|                   |                 |                      |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| I. One            | XV. Fifteen     | XCIII. Ninety-three. |
| II. Two           | XVI. Sixteen    | C. An hundred        |
| III. Three        | XVII. Seventeen | CC. Two hundred      |
| IV. or IIII. Four | XVIII. Eighteen | CCC. Three hundred   |
| V. Five           | XIX. Nineteen   | CCCC. Four hundred   |
| VI. Six           | XX. Twenty      | D Five hundred       |
| VII. Seven        | XXI. Twenty one | DC. Six hundred      |
| VIII. Eight       | XXX. Thirty     | DCC. Seven hundred   |
| IX. Nine          | XLI. Forty      | DCCC. Eight hundred  |
| X. Ten            | L. Fifty        | DCCCC. nine hundred  |
| XI. Eleven        | LX. Sixty       | M. One thousand      |
| XII. Twelve       | LXX. Seventy    | M, DCCC, XVII. One   |
| XIII. Thirteen    | LXXX. Eighty    | thousand eight hun-  |
| XIV. Fourteen     | XC. Ninety      | dred and seventeen   |

Q. How are the letters naturally divided ?

A. Into vowels and consonants.

Q. What is a vowel ?

A. A vowel is a letter which gives a full and perfect sound of itself, and without which there can be no syllable.

Q. How many vowels are there in English ?

A. There are six; *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y*, when it follows a consonant.

Q. What is a consonant ?

A. A consonant is a letter, that cannot be sounded without a vowel: as *b* without *e*: therefore all letters except the vowels are consonants.

#### OF SYLLABLES.

Q. What is a syllable ?

A. A syllable is either one letter, as *a*; or more than one as a man.

#### *Of spelling or division of syllables.*

Q. How do you divide your syllables ?

A. By taking words asunder into convenient parts, in order to shew their true pronunciation, and original formation, which is commonly called spelling.

Q. In how many rules may the doctrine of spelling be contained ?

A. All spelling, or division of syllables, may be comprehended in seven general rules.

#### RULE I.

Q. What is the first general rule for division of syllables ?

A. A consonant between two vowels, goes to the latter syllable: as *ba-nish*.

Q. What is the first exception to this rule ?

A. These consonants *w* and *x*, go to the former syllable, as, *flow-er*, *ex-ile*.

**Q.** What is the second exception?

**A.** Words formed and compounded, must be divided according to the fifth and sixth general rule.

**RULE II.**

**Q.** What is the second general rule for the division of syllables?

**A.** Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are proper to begin a word, must begin the syllable together; as, cluster.

**Q.** What exceptions have you to this rule?

**A.** All such derivatives, whose primitives ending in *c* final drop the *c* in spelling, have the consonants in the middle of the word parted, though they be proper to begin a word; as *household*.

**Note.** That *dl*, *tl*, *kl*, and *zl*, are often used to begin syllables, though they begin no words, as *ladle*, *turtle*, *wrinkle*, *puzzle*.

**RULE III.**

**Q.** What is the third general rule for division of syllables?

**A.** Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are not proper to begin a word, must be divided; as, *number*.

**Q.** What exceptions have you to this rule?

**A.** Two consonants in the middle of a derivative, though they be not proper to begin a word, must not be divided; as *standard*.

**RULE IV.**

**Q.** What is the fourth general rule for division of syllables?

**A.** If two vowels come together, not making a diphthong they must be divided: as, *ae* in *ja-el*; *ao* in *extra-or-di-nary*; *eo* in *pi-te-ous*; *ia* in *vi-al*; *io* in *vi-ol*; *iu* in *di-ur-nal*; *oe* in *co-er-ci-on*; *ua* in *u-su-al*; *ue* in *du-el*; *ui* in *ru-in*, *congru-i-ty*; and *uo* in *con-gru-ous*.

**Note 1.** *Ua*, *ue*, *ui*, and *uo*, become diphthongs after *q*; as, *quar-rel*, *ques-tion*, *qui-et*, *quo-tient*: likewise *ua* in *per-suade*, *per-sua-sion*, &c.

**2.** Though *eo* cannot properly be called a diphthong, yet those vowels are not divided in *people*, *leopard*.

**RULE V.**

**Q.** What is the fifth general rule for division of syllables?

**A.** Let words formed or derived, be divided according to their original, or primitive.

**Q.** What is the consequence of this rule?

**A.** These terminations, *age*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-er*, *-est*, *-et*, *-ch-ing*, *-ish*, *ous*, *-ard*, *-al*, *-or*, ought to go by themselves in spelling; as, *herbage*, *boasted*, *golden*, *knowest*, *latched*, *heareth*, *hearer*, *hearing*, *foolish*, *ruinous*, *standard*, *mental*, *exactor*.

**Q.** What is the first exception to this rule?

**A.** Monosyllables and words accented upon the last syllable ending in a single consonant, without a diphthong foregoing, divide their final consonant when they take any of the four

live endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter consonant with the termination: as, pot-tage, blot-ted, blot-teth, blot-ting, blot-ter, rot-ten, slut-fish, a bet-tor.

**Q.** What is the second exception?

**A.** When words in *e* final take any of these terminations, *e* final is lost even in writing, and then a consonant may be put to the termination; as, write, writest, writeth, writer, writing.

**Note 1.** Where casting away the *e* would create any confusion in the sense, I advise to retain it; as from the verb *singe*, I would write *singe eth*, *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing eth*, *sing ing*, when the word happens to be wrote on two different lines for want of room.

**2** If words in *e* final have the last syllable short, it is a much better guide to the ear, to let the termination go by itself; as, for-giv-ing, for-giv-en, lov-er, com-ing.

**3.** Such primitives as take only *y* after them, have some of the foregoing consonants joined to it; as, earthy; but after *u*, *v*, and *x*, it must come alone: as, glu-y, flaw-y, dox-y.

#### RULE VI.

**Q.** What is the sixth general rule for division of syllables?

**A.** Let compound words be reduced into their primitive parts.

**Q.** What is the first consequence of this rule?

**A.** A preposition; as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounced by itself; as, ad-e-quate, in-i-qui-ty, un-e-qual, sub-urbs, per-ad-ven-ture, dis-u-nite, re-pro-bate, pre-vious. Yet, we say pe-ruse, instead of per-use.

**Q.** What is the second consequence of this rule?

**A.** *Beth* will be the first syllable in *Beth-a-ny*, *Beth-el*, *Beth-a-ba-ra*, *Beth-es-da*, &c.

**Q.** What is the third consequence of this rule?

**A.** The termination *ham* will go by itself, at the end of proper names; as *Chat-ham*, *Fe-vers-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Elt-ham*; except *South-am* and *Wro-tham*.

#### RULE VII.

**Q.** When the consonants meet in the middle of a word, how must they be divided?

**A.** 1. If they begin a word, they must also begin a syllable together; as, *il-lu-strate*.

2. If they be proper to end a word, they may all end the syllable, as, *latch-et*.

3. If the two last be proper to begin a word, or the last of all be *l*, they begin the syllable together; as, *kind-red*, *thim-ble*.

4. If the two first of them be proper to end a word, the third may go to the latter syllable, as, *bank-rupt*.

**Q.** What is a diphthong?

**A.** A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels in one syllable; as, *ai*, in *laid*.

**Q.** What is a triphthong?

A. A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels in one syllable; as, *ieu*, in *a-dieu*.

### OF WORDS.

Q. Of what do words consist?

A. Of one or more syllables.

Q. What is the use of words?

A. To convey our sense of things to another person.

Q. After what manner?

A. By joining them together in sentences.

### OF SENTENCES.

Q. What is a sentence?

A. Words duly joined together in construction, make a sentence; as, pride is a remarkable sin.

Q. What things are necessary for the true writing and reading of sentences?

A. Stops and marks of distinction.

### OF STOPS AND MARKS.

Q. Which are the stops and marks of distinction used in a sentence?

A. They are, a comma, semicolon, colon, period, and notes of interrogation and admiration: to which may be added the parenthesis, parathesis, hyphen, apostrophe, diæresis, caret, asterism, index, obelisk, and quotation.

Q. What is a comma.

A. The comma, marked thus (,) is a note of respiration, at which we may take breath, but must not tarry.

Q. What is the use of the comma?

A. It is of use for distinguishing words of the same kind; as nouns, verbs, and adverbs; coming together in the same sentence; for dividing long sentences into short parts, and for the taking away ambiguities.

Q. Give me an example?

A. Nature clothes the beasts with hair, the birds with feathers, and the fishes with scales.

Q. What is a semicolon?

A. A semicolon, marked thus (;) notes a middle breathing between the comma and the colon.

Q. What is the use of the semicolon?

A. Its chief use is in distinguishing contraries, and frequent divisions.

Q. Give an example.

A. You consider the power of riches; but not of virtue.

Q. What is a colon?

A. The colon, marked thus (:) is a note of long breathing, as is exemplified below.

Q. What is the use of a colon?

A. It distinguisheth a perfect part of a sentence, which has a full meaning of its own; but yet leaves the mind in suspense, and expectation to know what follows.

Q. Give an example.

A. Before all things, it is necessary for a man to take a true estimate of himself: for we mostly think ourselves able to do more than we can.

Q. What other use does a colon serve to?

A. It is also used before a comparative conjunction in a similitude.

Q. Give an example.

A. As we perceive the shadow upon the sun-dial, but discern not its progression; and as the shrub or grass appears in time to be grown, but is seen by none to grow: so also the proficiency of our wits, advancing slowly by small improvements, is perceived only after some distance of time.

Q. What is a period?

A. The period is a full point, thus (.)

Q. Of what use is the period?

A. It denotes the full ending and finishing of a whole sentence, at the conclusion of which it is always placed.

Q. Give an example.

A. There is no man without his peculiar failing.

Q. What are the proper pauses of these stops?

A. The proper pause or rest of each of these stops may be thus measured; the time of stopping or resting at the comma, is the time of saying one; at the semicolon, one, one; at the colon, one, one, one; and the period, one, one, one, one, before you begin the next clause or sentence.

Q. Which is the mark of interrogation.

A. The note of interrogation is (?)

Q. What is the use of this note?

A. To show the reader when a question is asked.

Q. Give an example.

A. What is the use of this book?

Q. Which is the note of admiration?

A. The note of admiration is (!)

Q. What is the use of this note?

A. It is used to express our wonder.

Q. Give an example.

A. O the cares of mankind!

Q. What are the pauses of these notes of interrogation and admiration?

A. They are the same as that of a period.

Q. What do you call a parenthesis?

**A.** A parenthesis has two crooked strokes thus ( )

**Q.** What is the use of a parenthesis?

**A.** It serves to include one sentence in another without confounding the sense of either; and yet is necessary for the explanation thereof: and should be read with a lower tone of the voice, as a thing that comes in by the by.

**Q.** Give an example.

**A.** I verily believe (nor is it a vain belief) that there is a God, who can reward and punish us.

**Q.** What is the pause proper for the parenthesis?

**A.** Each part of it is equal to a comma.

**Q.** What is a parenthesis?

**A.** A parenthesis, brackets, or crotchets, are usually expressed by angular lines, thus [ ]

**Q.** What is the use thereof?

**A.** To distinguish such words from the sentence, which are an explication of the word immediately preceding.

**Q.** Give an example.

**A.** A treatise of [concerning] physic.

**Q.** What is a hyphen?

**A.** A hyphen is a small hair-stroke drawn from one word to another, thus [-]

**Q.** What is the use of the hyphen?

**A.** It admonisheth the reader, that the two words thus joined together, must be pronounced like a single word: as, bird-cage.

It is also used to connect the syllables of the same word, written either, for want of room, in two different lines, or for instruction in spelling in one line: as al-tar.

**Q.** What is an apostrophe?

**A.** An apostrophe is a comma put at the top of a word.

**Q.** What is the use of an apostrophe?

**A.** It denotes the omission of a letter, to make the sound of the word more grateful to the ear; in verse to cut off a syllable for the sake of the metre; as, judg'd for judged; and in substantives, to shew them to be the genitive case singular.

**Q.** What is a diæresis?

**A.** The diæresis, or dialysis, is noted by two full points placed at the top of the latter of two vowels.

**Q.** What is the use of the diæresis?

**A.** To dissolve the diphthong, and to divide it into two syllables: as, Capernaïm.

**Q.** What is a caret?

**A.** The caret, mark'd thus (Λ) is placed underneath the line

**Q.** What does it denote?

**A.** It denotes that some letter, word, or sentence is left

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by mistake; and must be taken in exactly where it poin upwards.

Give an example.

the

A. Thou art a man.

Q. What is an asterism? A. The asterism is marked thus (✱)

Q. What is its use?

A. It directs to some note in the margin, or at the botto of a page. Several of them set together, signify that som thing is wanting, defective, or immodest in that passage the author.

Q. What is an index?

A. It is a hand with the fore-finger pointing, thus (☞)

Q. What is its use?

A. It declares that passage to be very remarkable ove against which it is placed.

Q. What is an obelisk? A. An obelisk is marked thus (✶)

Q. What is its use?

A. It is used like the index. In dictionaries, it denotes word to be obsolete, unclassical, or out of use.

Q. What is a quotation?

A. A quotation is a double comma reversed, thus ("). the beginning of a line.

Q. What is its use?

A. It denotes that passage to be quoted or transcribed fro some author in his own words.

Q. Why are particular words printed in the italic character?

A. To inform the reader that the stress of the senten lies therein, or that they are written to the praise or to tl dispraise of some person. Besides, it is usual to print a proper names in this character.

### OF BOOKS.

Q. How are books divided?

A. Books are usually divided into chapters, sections, pa agraphs and verses.

Q. What are chapters?

A. Chapters contain the prihncipal heads, subject, or arg ment of a book.

Q. What are sections?

A. Sections are the largest divisions of a chapter, in whi the particular arguments of that chapter are distinctly c vided, and treated of separately.

Q. By what mark are sections distinguished?

A. By this mark (§)

Q. What are paragraphs?

A. Paragraphs are certain large members or division



chapter, or of a section; containing a perfect sense of subject treated of, and calculated for the advantage of reader; because at the end thereof he may make a pause than usual at the end of a period.

**Q.** By what marks are paragraphs distinguished?

**A.** By this mark (¶)

**Q.** What is a verse?

**A.** In prose, it is the shortest division in a chapter, largely exemplified in the holy bible; but in poetical writing it conveys unto us an idea of a certain number of syllables artfully compacted in one line, to gratify the ear.

## CHAP. II.

### OF PROSODY.

**Q.** WHAT is Prosody?

**A.** Prosody teacheth the true pronunciation of syllables and words, according to their proper quantities, and tones or accents.

#### OF THE QUANTITIES OF WORDS.

**Q.** What mean you by the quantity of words?

**A.** The quantity of a word, or syllable, is that by which we measure the time allowed for the pronunciation thereof.

**Q.** How is the quantity of a word divided?

**A.** It is divided into short and long.

**Q.** How is this short quantity known?

**A.** By a quick pronunciation; as note.

**Q.** How is the long quantity known?

**A.** By a slow pronunciation, or twice the time of a short quantity; as note.

#### OF THE TONE OR ACCENT.

**Q.** What is an accent?

**A.** A tone or accent denoteth the rising or falling of voice on a syllable, according to the quantity thereof.

**Q.** How many accents are there?

**A.** There are three accents the long (—) or (Δ) the short (v) and the common (').

**Q.** What is the long accent?

**A.** It admonishes us to pronounce the syllable slow and long.

**Q.** What is the short accent?

**A.** It admonisheth us to pronounce the syllable quick and short.

**Q.** What is the common accent?

**A.** It hath no regard to the grammatical quantity of

**Table**, but being placed over a vowel, denotes the tone or stress of the voice to be upon that syllable; as, plénty.

**Note.** These tones or accents are seldom noted by English writers, but only for difference sake, as to distinguish the substantive *lêad* from the verb *lêa* or *lêad* or else to fix the accents of words of more than one syllable, which though spelt alike have different significations, and the accent on different syllables; as in the substantive *côntract*, and the verb *contráct*; or in the substantive *mínute*, and the adjective *minúte*. But the long and the short are much used in Latin dictionaries and grammars, as also that which is called common and the (A) are much in use amongst French writers.

### CHAP. III.

#### OF ANALOGY.

**Q.** WHAT is Analogy?

**A.** Analogy teaches us how to know distinctly all the several parts of speech in the English tongue.

**Q.** How many parts of speech are there?

**A.** Eight: viz. noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection.

#### OF A NOUN.

**Q.** How many kinds of nouns are there?

**A.** Two: a substantive and an adjective.

#### OF SUBSTANTIVES.

**Q.** What is a noun substantive?

**A.** It is the name of any being or thing, perceivable either by the senses, or the understanding; as, a horse, a book.

**Q.** How many kinds of noun substantives are there?

**A.** Two; proper and common.

**Q.** What is a substantive proper?

**A.** It is the name of some particular person, creature, place or thing: as one man is called Thomas, another John: one horse is called jolly, and another whitefoot: one ship is called the lion, and another the sea horse: one place is called London, and another Bristol.

**Q.** What is a substantive common?

**A.** It is the name of every thing of the same kind and denomination; as, a man, a dog, a tree.

**Q.** How many things belong to a noun?

**A.** There belong to a noun these seven things: number, case, gender, person, article, declension, and comparison.

#### OF NUMBER.

**Q.** What is number?

**A.** It is the distinction of one from many.

**Q.** How many numbers are there?

**A.** Two: the singular and the plural.

Q. How is the singular number known ?

A. The singular number speaketh but of one; as, a

Q. How is the plural number known ?

A. The plural number speaketh of more than one; as,

Q. Have all nouns two numbers ?

A. No: some nouns, such as the proper names of have no plural: as, London, York, &c. as also lime, &c. others have no singular; as, ashes, bellows, &c. a few are used in both numbers; as sheep, swine, deer, &c.

#### OF CASE.

Q. How many cases are there in a noun ?

A. Six cases, singularly and plurally.

Q. Which be they ?

A. The nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

#### OF GENDER.

Q. What is gender ?

A. Gender is the difference of nouns according to the

Q. How many genders are there ?

A. Three: the masculine, the feminine and the neuter.

Q. What nouns are of the masculine gender ?

A. All nouns of the male kind; as, a father, a son, a lion.

Q. What nouns are of the feminine gender ?

A. All nouns of the female kind; as a mother, a dam, a mare, a lioness.

Q. What nouns are of the neuter gender ?

A. All nouns that are neither of the male or female kind; as, a stick, or a stone.

Q. Have all nouns these distinctions ?

A. There are some nouns, common to both sexes, are called epicenes; as, a sparrow, a servant, a cat, a dog.

Q. How is the sex or gender distinguished here ?

A. By the help of some other distinguishing word; as, a cock-sparrow, a hen-sparrow, a man-servant, a maid-servant, a he-cat, a she-cat, a male rabbit, a female-rabbit.

Note. There are some words, which though they be of the neuter gender are often (by custom) used, as if they were of the masculine or feminine gender. For thus we say of the sun; his going forth is from the end of the heaven unto the end of it. ps. 19, 6. And of the church we say, she hath nourished her children, but they have rebelled against her.

#### OF PERSON.

Q. How many persons belong to a noun ?

A. There are three persons in both numbers: the first person, who is always the that speaketh; the second, who is

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the person or thing spoken to; the third, who is always 1 person or thing spoken of.

Q. Give an example.

A. Singular, 1. I. 2. Thou or you. 3. He, she, it, th and that. Plural, 1. We. 2. Ye or you. They, these, a those.

Note. That all nouns are of the third person, except I, and thou or ye we, and ye or you.

### OF THE ARTICLES.

Q. What is an article?

A. It is a word set before a substantive, for the clearer and more particular expressing of its case and signification.

Q. How many articles are there?

A. Two: *a*, or *an*, and *the*.

Q. When is *a*, or *an* used?

A. *A* or *an* is used in a general and unlimited sense; as, man (that is any man) shall be commended according to his wisdom. An organ (that is any organ) is the best of all other musical instruments.

Note. *A* is used before a consonant; *an* before a vowel.

Q. When is the article *the* used?

A. *The* is used to convey a certain idea of that thing or person spoken of; as, the man (or this very man) who teacheth the art of true spelling, has done me much good.

Note. Substantives proper, have naturally no article set before them; except when some word is understood; as, the Thames, that is, the river Thames; the Tyne, that is, the river Tyne; or else when it is used by way of eminence as, the God of the Hebrews.

Q. Do the adjectives admit of any article before them?

A. They do; but it is by virtue of some substantive expressed or understood; as, a good servant, generally makes a good master. They gathered the good [fishes] into vessels but cast the bad away. Matt. xiii. 48.

### OF THE DECLENSION OF A NOUN.

Q. What is meant by the word declension?

A. Declension is the variation of a word by cases?

Q. How are nouns declined or varied by cases?

A. Thus:

*Singular.*

*Nom.* A book.

*Gen.* Of a book.

*Dat.* To a book.

*Acc.* The books.

*Voc.* O book:

*Abl.* From a book

*Plural.*

*Nom.* Books.

*Gen.* Of books.

*Dat.* To books.

*Acc.* The books.

*Voc.* O books.

*Abl.* From books.

|             | <i>Singular.</i> |             | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | A church.        | <i>Nom.</i> | Churches.      |
| <i>Gen.</i> | Of a church.     | <i>Gen.</i> | Of churches.   |
| <i>Dat.</i> | To a church.     | <i>Dat.</i> | To churches.   |
| <i>Acc.</i> | The church.      | <i>Acc.</i> | The churches.  |
| <i>Voc.</i> | O church.        | <i>Voc.</i> | O churches.    |
| <i>Abl.</i> | From a church.   | <i>Abl.</i> | From churches. |

Note. All nouns, which make the plural number by the addition of *s* to the singular, are regular, the rest are irregular. As,

|             | <i>Singular.</i> |             | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | A man.           | <i>Nom.</i> | Men.           |
| <i>Gen.</i> | Of a man.        | <i>Gen.</i> | Of men.        |
| <i>Dat.</i> | To a man.        | <i>Dat.</i> | To men.        |
| <i>Acc.</i> | The man.         | <i>Acc.</i> | The men.       |
| <i>Voc.</i> | O man.           | <i>Voc.</i> | O men.         |
| <i>Abl.</i> | From a man.      | <i>Abl.</i> | From men.      |

Note 1. Penny, in the singular number, makes pence in the plural; from several particular silver coins, which speak their own value, pence is made a singular number, and its plural becomes pences. In the singular number we say one six pence, one four-pence, one three-pence, two pence, but in the plural number, two or more six-pences, four three-pences, and two-pences.

2. A penny, when spoken of a silver penny, makes pennies in the plural; thus we say in the singular number, one silver penny, but in the plural more silver pennies.

### OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is an adjective?

A. It is a word that expresses the quality or manner of a thing; as, good, bad, great, small.

Q. Where is the adjective to be placed?

A. Before its substantive; as, a good boy. Yet so when there are more adjectives than one joined together, the first adjective with other words depending on it; the last may be set after the substantive; as, a general, both valiant and a man skillful in numbers.

Q. What do you observe of two substantives put together in composition?

A. The first takes to itself the nature of an adjective; it is commonly joined to the following substantives, as, a sea-phen; as, a sea-fish.

Q. How are substantives and adjectives declined together?

A. Thus:

|             | <i>Singular.</i> |             | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | A good boy.      | <i>Nom.</i> | The good boys. |
| <i>Gen.</i> | Of a good boy.   | <i>Gen.</i> | Of good boys.  |
| <i>Dat.</i> | To a good boy.   | <i>Dat.</i> | To good boys.  |

*Singular.**Acc.* A good boy.*Voc.* O good boy.*Abl.* From a good boy.*Plural.**Acc.* The good boys.*Voc.* O good boys.*Abl.* From good boys.

## OF THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is meant by comparison?

A. It is the variation of a word by degrees, according to quantity of its signification.

Q. What adjectives admit of comparison?

A. All those whose signification may increase, or be diminished; none else.

Q. How many degrees of comparison are there?

A. Three: the positive, the comparative and the superlative.

Q. What is the positive degree?

A. The positive degree mentioneth the thing absolutely, without any increase or diminution; as, long, short, wise.

Q. What is the comparative degree?

A. The comparative somewhat increaseth or diminisheth positive in signification; as, longer, or more long; shorter, or more short; wiser, or more wise.

Q. What is the superlative degree?

A. The superlative increaseth or diminisheth the signification of its positive to the utmost degree; as longest, or most long; shortest, or most short; wisest, or most wise.

Q. Are all adjectives, that admit of any comparison, compared thus?

A. No: some adjectives are irregular; as, good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; much, more, most; little, less, least.

## CHAP. IV.

## OF PRONOUNS.

Q. What is a pronoun?

A. A pronoun is a part of speech, that supplieth the place of a noun.

Q. How many things belong to a pronoun?

A. There belong to a pronoun, number, case, gender, person, and declension.

Q. How many kinds of pronouns are there?

A. Two: substantives and adjectives.

Q. Which are the pronouns substantive?

A. These: I, thou or you; he, she, it; and their plurals, we, ye or you; they.

**Q.** Which are the pronouns adjective ?

**A.** My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, which, what, this, that, same, his-self, her-self, it-self,

**Q.** What is the use of these pronouns adjective ?

**A.** By some a question is asked ; as, who teacheth What new method is this ? By others we learn the true sessor of a thing ; as, this is my book. By some we mind something that is past ; as this is the book which I lent you. By others we demonstrate our meaning what I said to John, the same I say to you ; live well.

**Note.** Pronouns have no articles before them, except for tion, or by way of eminence ; as God is the same, yesterday, and for ever.

**Q.** What pronouns are of the first person ?

**A.** I and we.

**Q.** What pronouns are of the second person ?

**A.** Thou or you, and ye or you. The rest are of the

**Q.** How is the pronoun I declined ?

**A.** Thus :

*Singular.*

**Nom.** I.

**Gen.** Of me.

**Dat.** To me.

**Acc.** Me.

**Voc.** *Is wanting.*

**Abl.** From me.

*Plural.*

**Nom.** We.

**Gen.** Of us.

**Dat.** To us.

**Acc.** Us.

**Voc.** *Is wanting.*

**Abl.** From us.

**Q.** How is the pronoun thou or you declined ?

**A.** Thus :

*Singular.*

**Nom.** Thou or you.

**Gen.** Of thee or of you.

**Dat.** To thee or to you.

**Acc.** Thee or you.

**Voc.** O thou or you.

**Abl.** From thee or from you.

*Plural.*

**Nom.** Ye or you.

**Gen.** Of you.

**Dat.** To you.

**Acc.** Ye or you.

**Voc.** O ye or you.

**Abl.** From you.

**Q.** How are the pronouns he, she, it, declined ?

**A.** Thus :

*Singular.*

*Nom.* He.  
*Gen.* Of him.  
*Dat.* To him.  
*Acc.* Him.  
*Voc.* *Is wanting.*  
*Abl.* From him.

*Nom.* She.  
*Gen.* Of her.  
*Dat.* To her.  
*Acc.* Her.  
*Voc.* *Is wanting.*  
*Abl.* From her.

*Nom.* It.  
*Gen.* Of it.  
*Dat.* To it.  
*Acc.* It.  
*Voc.* *Is wanting.*  
*Abl.* From it.

*Plural.*

*Nom.* They.  
*Gen.* Of them.  
*Dat.* To them.  
*Acc.* Them.  
*Voc.* *Is wanting.*  
*Abl.* From them.

*Note.* His, hers; its, and theirs being pronouns possessive, are frequently used for the genitive cases of he, she, it, and they.

## CHAP. V.

## OF A VERB.

**Q.** WHAT is a verb?

**A.** A Verb is a part of speech that betokeneth being; as, I live: doing: as, I love: or suffering; as, I am loved.

**Q.** How many kinds of verbs are there?

**A.** Three: active, passive, and neuter.

**Q.** What is a verb active?

**A.** A verb active, is a verb that denoteth action; but in such a manner as to admit after it the accusative case of the thing it acts upon; as, I love him.

**Q.** What is a verb passive?

**A.** A verb passive betokeneth suffering; as, I am loved.

**Q.** What is a verb neuter?

**A.** A verb neuter signifies the state or being, and sometimes the action of a person or thing, but has no noun after it to denote the subject of action.

**Q.** How many different ways is a verb neuter expressed?

**A.** Two ways: sometimes actively; as, I fight; and sometimes passively; as, I am sick.



Q. How many things belong to a verb?

A. Four: mood, tense, number, and person.

#### OF THE MOODS.

Q. WHAT is a mood?

A. 'Tis the manner by which a verb shews its signification.

Q. How many moods are there?

A. Six; the indicative, the imperative, the optative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

Q. How are these moods known?

A. 1. The indicative mood directly declareth a thing true or false; as, I read; or else asketh a question: as, do I read?

2. The imperative mood biddeth or commandeth: as, read thou.

3. The optative mood wisheth or desireth; as, I wish I could read.

4. The potential mood sheweth power or the want of it; and is known by these signs, may, can, might, would, should could, or ought; as, I can work or play just as I please: John would play, but his master will not let him.

5. The subjunctive mood is conditional, having always a conjunction joined to it; as, when I can love; or, if I may read.

6. The infinitive mood affirmeth nothing, but signifieth indefinitely; having neither number nor person, nor nominative case before it; and is commonly known by this sign to before it; as, to love.

Q. Of What do moods consist?

A. Of tenses.

#### OF THE TENSES.

Q. What is a tense?

A. It is the distinction of time.

Q. How many tenses are there?

A. Three: 

|   |          |   |      |   |                |                           |
|---|----------|---|------|---|----------------|---------------------------|
| { | Present, | } | viz. | } | Present Tense, |                           |
|   | Past,    |   |      |   |                | Preterimperfect Tense and |
|   | To come, |   |      |   |                | The Future Tense.         |

There is also another division of time after this manner: the *preterperfect tense* is subdivided into the *preterimperfect tense*, or the time not perfectly past; and the *preterpluperfect tense*, or the time long past.

And to these may be added, what the Greeks call a second future.

Q. How is the present tense known?

A. It is known by the signs, do, dost, does, doth, and speaketh of an action now a-doing but not finished; as, I do read, that is, I have not yet done reading.

Q. How is the preterperfect tense known?

A. It is known by these signs, have, hast, hath, and has,

and speaketh of the time perfectly past, and of the action finished without regard to any thing else; as, I have read, or quite done reading.

**Q.** How is the preterimperfect tense known?

**A.** By the signs *did* and *didst*, and speaketh of the time past, but shews that something was then a-doing, but not finished at that time which we speak of; as, I did read while you was at play.

**Q.** How is the prceterpluperfect tense known?

**A.** By the signs *had* and *hadst*, and speaketh also of the time past, but shows that something had been done before another thing that was done and past; as, I had read an hour before I wrote my exercise.

**Q.** How is the first future tense known?

**A.** The first future tense is known by the signs *shall* and *will*, and speaketh of a short space of time to come; as, I will read presently: you shall write to-morrow.

**Q.** How is the second future tense known?

**A.** The second future tense is known by the signs *shall* or *will* hereafter, and speaketh of a long space of time to come; as, I shall read hereafter.

#### OF THE NUMBER OF VERBS.

**Q.** How many numbers are there in verbs?

**A.** Two: the singular and the plural.

**Q.** How do you know the number of the verb?

**A.** By the number of its nominative case.

**Q.** Have all verbs numbers?

**A.** All, but verbs of the infinitive mood, which have no number, because they admit of no nominative case.

#### OF THE PERSON OF VERBS.

**Q.** How are verbs otherwise divided?

**A.** Into personals and impersonals.

**Q.** What is a verb personal?

**A.** Any verb that will admit the pronoun *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, or their plurals, *we*, *ye*, or *they* before it.

**Q.** What is a verb impersonal?

**A.** It is an absolute verb, which hath only one person; and therefore can only admit of the pronoun *it* before it; as, it raineth: it freezeth: it is hot: it is cold.

**Q.** How many kinds of impersonals are there?

**A.** Two: active; as, it rains: passive; as, it is warm.

#### OF THE HELPING VERBS.

**Q.** What is a helping verb?

**A.** It is a verb that is prefixt to another verb, to denote or signify the time or the mood, or the manner of the verb.

**Q.** Which are the helping verbs?

**A.** *Do*, *dost*, *does*, *doth*, *did*, *didst*, *have*, *hast*, *has*, *hath*.

had, hadst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, mayst, can, might, mightest, would, wouldst, should shouldst, couldst, ought, oughtest, let, am, are, is, was, were, be, be.

See the formation of verbs both personal and impersonal, mood and tense in the several pages following.

*Of the formation of the verb active, to educate.*

Q. Conjugate the verb active educate, through me tense. A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present tense.*

*Sing.* I educate *or* do educate; thou educatest *or* educate; *or* you educate *or* do educate; he educateth, ed *or* doth *or* does educate. *Plur.* We educate *or* do educate; ye *or* you educate *or* do educate; they educate *or* do educate.

*Preterperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I have educated; thou hast *or* you have educated; he hath *or* has educated. *Plur.* We have educated; you have educated; they have educated.

*Preterimperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I educated *or* did educate; thou educatest *or* educate, *or* you educated *or* did educate; he educated educate. *Plur.* We educate *or* did educate; ye *or* you educate *or* did educate; they educated *or* did educate.

*Preterpluperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I had educated; thou hadst *or* you had educated; he had educated. *Plur.* We had educated; ye *or* you educated; they had educated.

*First future tense.*

*Sing.* I shall *or* will educate; thou shalt *or* wilt, shall *or* will educate; he shall *or* will educate. *Plur.* shall *or* will educate; ye *or* you shall *or* will educate shall *or* will educate.

*Second future tense.*

*Sing.* I shall *or* will educate hereafter; thou shalt *or* you shall *or* will educate hereafter; he shall *or* will educate hereafter. *Plur.* We shall *or* will educate hereafter; ye *or* you shall *or* will educate hereafter; they shall educate hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.* Educate thou; let him educate. *Plur.* Let educate; educate ye; let them educate.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present tense.*

*Sing.* I may *or* can educate; thou mayst *or* canst, may *or* can educate; he may *or* can educate. *Plur.* may *or* can educate; ye *or* you may *or* can educate may *or* can educate.

*Preterperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could have educated; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could have educated; he might or could have educated. *Plur.* We might or could have educated; ye or you might or could have educated; they might or could have educated.

*Preterimperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could educate; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could educate; he might or could educate. *Plur.* We might or could educate; ye or you might or could educate; they might or could educate.

*Preterpluperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could have had educated; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could have had educated; he might or could have had educated. *Plur.* We might or could have had educated; ye or you might or could have had educated; they might or could have had educated.

*First future tense is wanting.*

*Second future tense.*

*Sing.* I may or can educate hereafter; thou mayest or canst, or you may or can educate hereafter; he may or can educate hereafter. *Plur.* We may or can educate hereafter; ye or you may or can educate hereafter; they may or can educate hereafter.

The *Optative mood* is made by prefixing an adverb of wishing to the potential mood; as, O that I might educate! &c.

The *Subjunctive mood* is made by prefixing a conjunction to the potential mood; as, if I could educate, &c.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present tense*, to educate.

*Preterperfect tense*, to have educated.

*Preterimperfect tense*,

*Preterpluperfect tense*, and } are wanting.

*First future tense*,

*Second future tense*, to educate hereafter.

PARTICIPLE OF THE PRESENT TENSE. *EDUCATING.*

*Of the formation of the verb passive*, to be educated.

Q. How is the verb passive conjugated?

A. By the help of the verb am or be, and their derivatives.

Q. Give an example.

A.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present tense.*

*Sing.* I am educated; thou art or you are educated; he is educated. *Plur.* We are educated; ye or you are educated. *they are educated.*

*Præterperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I have been educated; thou hast, *or* you have been educated; he hath *or* has been educated. *Plur.* We have been educated; ye *or* you have been educated; they have been educated.

*Præterimperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I was educated; thou wast, *or* you was educated; he was educated. *Plur.* We were educated; ye *or* you were educated; they were educated.

*Præterpluperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I had been educated; thou hadst, *or* you had been educated; he had been educated. *Plur.* We had been educated; ye *or* you had been educated; they had been educated.

*First future tense.*

*Sing.* I shall *or* will be educated; thou shalt *or* wilt, *or* you shall *or* will be educated; he shall *or* will be educated. *Plur.* We shall *or* will be educated; ye *or* you shall *or* will be educated; they shall *or* will be educated.

*Second future tense.*

*Sing.* I shall *or* will be educated hereafter; thou shalt *or* wilt *or* you shall *or* will be educated hereafter; he shall *or* will be educated hereafter. *Plur.* We shall *or* will be educated hereafter; ye *or* you shall *or* will be educated hereafter; they shall *or* will be educated hereafter.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.* Be thou educated; let him be educated. *Plur.* Let us be educated; be ye educated; let them be educated.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present tense.*

*Sing.* I may *or* can be educated; thou mayest *or* canst, *or* you may *or* can be educated; he may *or* can be educated.—*Plur.* We may *or* can be educated; ye *or* you may *or* can be educated; they may *or* can be educated.

*Præterperfect tense*

*Sing.* I might *or* could have been educated; thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could have been educated; he might *or* could have been educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could have been educated; ye *or* you might *or* could have been educated; they might *or* could have been educated.

*Præterimperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I might *or* could be educated; thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could be educated; he might *or* could be educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could be educated; ye *or* you might *or* could be educated; they might *or* could be educated.

*Preterpluperfect tense.*

*Sing.* I might *or* could have had been educated; thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could have had been educated; he might *or* could have had been educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could have had been educated; ye *or* you might *or* could have had been educated; they might *or* could have had been educated.

*First future tense is wanting.**Second future tense.*

*Sing.* I may *or* can be educated hereafter; thou mayest *or* canst, *or* you may *or* can be educated hereafter; he may *or* can be educated hereafter. *Plur.* We may *or* can be educated hereafter; ye *or* you may *or* can be educated hereafter; they may *or* can be educated hereafter.

*The Optative mood* is made by prefixing an adverb of wishing to the potential mood; as, O that I can be educated! *or*, O that I could be educated! &c.

*The Subjunctive mood* is made by prefixing a conjunction to the potential mood; as, if I could be educated, &c.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present tense*, to be educated.

*Preterperfect tense*, to have been educated.

*Preterimperfect tense*,

*Preterpluperfect tense*, and

*First future tense*

} are wanting.

*Second future tense*, to be educated hereafter.

## PARTICIPLE OF THE PRESENT TENSE, EDUCATED.

Q. How are verbs neuter formed?

A. Some like verbs active, and some like verbs passive.

Q. How are verbs impersonal formed?

A. Impersonals are formed throughout all moods and tenses in the third person singular only.

Q. Give an example of the formation of the verb impersonal active, it rains.

A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present tense*, it rains, *or* doth, *or* does rain, *or* it raineth.

*Preterperfect tense*, it hath rained.

*Preterimperfect tense*, it rained, *or* did rain.

*Preterpluperfect tense*, it had rained.

*First future tense*, it shall, *or* will rain.

*Second future tense*, it shall, *or* will rain hereafter.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD. Let it rain.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present tense*, it may *or* can rain.

*Preterperfect tense*, it might *or* could have rained.

*Preterimperfect tense*, it might *or* could rain.

*Preterpluperfect tense*, it might or could have had rain.  
*First Future tense* is wanting.

*Second Future tense*, it may or can rain hereafter.

*The Optative mood* is made by prefixing an adverb of  
 ing to the potential mood; as, O that it might rain! &c.

*The Subjunctive mood* is made by prefixing a conjunct  
 the potential mood; as, if it might rain! &c.

*The INFINITIVE MOOD* is wanting.

Q. Give an example of the formation of the verb impersonal passive, it is reported.

A. **INDICATIVE MOOD.**

*Present tense*, it is reported.

*Preterperfect tense*, it hath or has been reported.

*Preterimperfect tense*, it was reported.

*Preterpluperfect tense*, it had been reported.

*First future tense*, it shall or will be reported.

*Second future tense*, it shall, or will be reported here

**IMPERATIVE MOOD**, Let it be reported.

**POTENTIAL MOOD.**

*Present tense*, it may, or can be reported:

*Preterperfect tense*, it might, or could have been reported.

*Preterimperfect tense*, it might or could be reported.

*Preterpluperfect tense*, it might, or could have had reported.

*First future tense* is wanting.

*Second future tense*, it may or can be reported hereafter.

*The Optative mood* is made by prefixing an adverb of  
 ing to the potential mood; as, O that it might be reported.

*The Subjunctive mood* is made by prefixing a conjunct  
 to the potential mood; as, if it might be reported.

*The INFINITIVE MOOD* is wanting.

## CHAP. VI.

### OF THE PARTICIPLE.

Q. WHAT is a participle?

A. A participle is a part of speech derived of a verb  
 signifies being, doing, or suffering, and also implies time  
 verb does; but it is otherwise like a noun adjective.

Q. How many participles are there?

A. Two: the active participle, that ends in ing; as  
 ing; and the passive participle, that ends in d, t, or  
 loved, taught, slain.

## CHAP. VII.

## OF AN ADVERB.

**Q.** What is an adverb?

**A.** An adverb is a part of speech commonly set before verb, either to declare and fix the meaning thereof, or to give some force and distinction thereto; as, there is sorrow, where there is pain.

**Q.** What are adverbs?

**A.** These following most commonly occur; already, a ways, as, asunder, by and by, by, or hard by, downwar elsewhere, enough, ever, far or far off, hence, hencefort here, hereafter, heretofore, hither, how, how great, how man, how much, I, if I might, indeed, I wish, nay, never, no, no now, no where, often, oftentimes, O Oh, Oh that, peradventure, perhaps, rather, seldom, so, than, then, thence, thither, to-day, to-morrow, very, upward, when, whence where, whither, yea, yes, yesterday, yesternight; also all such adverbs in ly, as are derived from adjectives; as, justly, wisely, truly, prudently, bravely, &c. and all ordinals; a once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c.

**Q.** Are not some adverbs compared?

**A.** Yes; especially adverbs in ly; as, wisely, more wisely, very wisely.

## CHAP. VIII.

## OF A CONJUNCTION.

**Q.** WHAT is a conjunction?

**A.** A conjunction is a part of speech that joins words and sentences together; shews the reason of a thing, or lays the subject under a condition.

**Q.** How many sorts of conjunctions are there?

**A.** Many; but the chief are copulatives, disjunctive causals and conditionals.

**Q.** What is the use of the conjunction copulative?

**A.** It joins both the words and the sense of a sentence; as I study and Peter plays.

**Q.** What is the use of a disjunctive?

**A.** It joins words, but disjoins the sense; as I or Peter shall be punished.

**Q.** What is the use of a causal?

**A.** It shews the cause or reason of a thing; as, I do study that I may be learned.

**Q.** What is the use of a conditional?



A. It renders the speech doubtful; as, if the sky falls we shall catch larks.

Q. Give me a list of the principal conjunctions?

A. Also, although, and, as, because, but, either, except, for, however, if, likewise, moreover, namely, neither, nevertheless, nor, or, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, whether, whither.

## CHAP. IX.

### OF A PREPOSITION.

Q. WHAT is a preposition?

A. A preposition is a part of speech regularly set before a word of another part of speech, either separated from it or joined to it, to signify its rest, alteration, and manner of motion.

Q. Give an example?

A. Alexander travelled into Persia; here *into* is the preposition, separated from the noun: but in this the conclusion will shew the matter, the preposition *con* is joined to conclusion.

Q. By what name do you call the preposition that stands separate?

A. It is called apposition.

Q. How call you that preposition which is joined to the noun?

A. It is called composition.

Q. Which are the prepositions set separate, or by apposition?

A. They are these that follow: Above, about, after, against, among or amongst, at, before, behind, before or in presence of, beneath, below, between, betwixt, beyond, on this side, by or through, beside, for, from, in, into, in or upon, over, off, out or out of, to or unto, towards, under, up, to, with, within, without.

Q. Which are the prepositions joined or set in composition?

A. These that follow, which are proper to the English Tongue only:

1. A, which is used for on, or in; as, a foot, for on foot; a bed, for in bed; tho' it is sometimes redundant; as, in abide, for bide; awake, for wake.

2. Be, which is used for about; as, in besprinkle, i. e. to sprinkle about; For by or uigh; as, beside, i. e. by or nigh the side: For in; as, betimes, i. e. in time or early; For before; as, to bespeak, i. e. to speak for, &c.

**Counter**, which signifies opposition or contrariety; as, erbalance, counterscarp, counterfeit.

**For**, which signifies negation, or privation; as, to for-  
o forsake.

**Fore**, which signifies before; as, to foresee, to foretell.

**Mis**, which denotes defect or error; as, misdeed, mis-

**Over**, which signifies eminency or superiority; as, to  
ome, to oversee. It denotes also excess; as, overhasty.

**Out**, which signifies excess, excellency, or superiority;  
out-do, to out-run, out-wit.

**Un**, which denotes negation and contrariety; as, un-  
int, unworthy: Also, dissolution; as, to unsay, to undo.

**Up**, which denotes motion upwards or places and  
that lie upwards; as, up, and upside.

**Sur**, which signifies on, over, or upon, derived from  
atin, supper; as, surface.

**With**, which signifies against, or opposition! as, to  
tand, i. e. to stand against. Sometimes it signifies from  
ck: as, to with-hold to with-draw.

Which are the prepositions in composition borrowed  
the Latin?

1. **A** and **ab**, whose natural signification is from, of,  
out of: but compounded with an English word, serve  
r to denote excess; as, about, afore, abhor, abuse, abroad,  
ie to signify separation; as, to abstain, to abolish.

**Ad**, which signifies to, or at; as, advocate, advent, ad-

**Ante**, which signifies before; as, antecedent, to antedate.

**Circum**, which signifies about; as, circumlocution, cir-  
culation, circumscribe.

**Co**, **col**, **com**, and **con**, for cum, signify with, or to-  
er; as, copartner, colloquy, commerce, convocation.

**Contra**, which signifies against, and denotes opposition  
contrariety; as, to contradict.

**De**, which signifies a kind of motion from; as, decant,  
ict, deduce, and so is properly used to extend the sense  
word; as, to demonstrate, to deplore. It also denotes  
rariety: as, demerit.

**Di**, which serves to extend, stretch out or lessen the sense  
ie word it is compounded with; as, direct diminish dilate.

**Dis**, which signifies separation, difference or diversity,  
ig a signification contrary to the primitive usage of the  
l it is compounded with; as, to disagree, to discharge.

2. **E** or **ex**, which signifies out, out of, or off; as, even

i. e. the falling out; to eject, i. e. to cast out; to i. e. to shut out.

11. Extra, which signifies beyond, over and above extravagant, extraordinary.

12. In or im, which generally denotes the position position, or an action whereby one thing is, as it w into another; as, to import, to impale, to inclose; or pression whereby the thing receives such and such as, to enchant, to incline. It likewise denotes want o fection; as, implore, importune, impoverish, impair tent, &c. Greatness or largeness; as, immense, imr Likeness; as, imitate, imitation; Unchangeableness. mutable; Purity; as, immaculate. i. e. unspotted drance: as, impede, i. e. to stop; Force; as, to imq to drive forward: Accusation; as, to impeach; P imperious: Violence; as, impetuous; Confinement; mure, i. e. to shut up between two walls. It is also the beginning of words, to denote privation, or not; a a contrary sense to the word it is compounded with; cent, inhuman, injustice, imprudent, imperfect, imf Also in one word where in is changed into ig; as, igu

Note. In words derived from the French, instead of in, we com en; as, to enrage, to encourage; but then it never denotes privation

13. Inter, which signifies between; as, to intervet terrupt; But in interdict, it signifies as much as for, in Sometimes we use enter, in words derived from the

14. Intro, which signifies within; as, to introduce

15. Ob, which signifies against; as, obstacle, to o

16. Per, which signifies through; and denotes a degree of excellence or excess; as, perfect, perforat cute.

17. Post, which signifies after; as, postscript.

18. Pre, which signifies before; as, premeditate, engage, preface.

19. Pro, which signifies for or forth; but it has great many other senses; as, to profess, protect, pro prorogue.

20. Preter, which signifies against; as, preternatu

21. Re, which generally implies a repeated action repeat, rechange: sometimes it denotes opposition repulse; sometimes it denotes only the enlarging ti of the simple verb; as, repose, repast; sometimes fies the changing one thing or state into another; as, reduction; sometimes it denotes contrariety; as, sometimes honour and esteem; as, regard, respect

es dislike and disesteem; as, reproach, reject, reject,

etro, which signifies backward; as, retrospect, re-  
motion.

e which signifies without, or by itself; as secure  
, seclude.

ub, which signifies under; as, to subscribe.

ubter, which also signifies under; as, subterfuge,  
fuge under.

uper, which signifies upon, over, or above; as su-  
tion, superfluous.

'raus, which signifies over or beyond; as, to trans-  
transgress; sometimes it signifies the moving from  
e to another; as, to transplant, to transpose: some-  
denotes the changing of one thing into another; as,  
orm, transubstantiation.

'hich are the prepositions in composition derived from  
ek?

A, which signifies privation or not; as, anonymous

mphic, which signifies on both sides and about; as,  
ous, amphitheatre, amphibology.

ata and anti, which signifies against; as, antagonist,  
st.

pper, which signifies over and above; as, hyperbole.

ypo, which signifies under; as, hypocrisy.

eta, which signifies beyond; or else denotes the chang-  
ing one thing into another; as, metaphor, metamorphosis.

eri, which signifies about; as, periodical, periphery.

yn, which signifies with or together; as synod, syntax.

## CHAP. X.

### OF AN INTERJECTION.

WHAT is an interjection?

An interjection is a part of speech, which denoteth a  
passion of the mind, without the help of any other  
and therefore interjections are as various as the sud-  
sions of the mind themselves; as, ho, brave boys!  
news for you.

Which are the interjections?

These following are some of them: ah! alack! alas!  
fie! foh! good lack! good sir! ha, ha, he! ha!  
hem! ho ho! how now! hush! now! O! oh!  
re! O strange! O hoe! pish! shuh! sirrah! who!  
sh! well done! we'll see! when! we!

## CHAP. XI.

## OF THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

**Q.** WHAT is the derivation of words?

**A.** It shows how every word may be formed in its case, mood, tense, and quality.

**Q.** How is the genitive case singular formed, with preposition of prefixed?

**A.** By putting 's to the substantive of the possessive the master's eye, i. e. the eye of the master makes the fat.

**Note.** 1. That the possessor, or the thing possessed, with this term may be accounted either a substantive of the genitive singular, or an possessive; as, my master's son, where master's is an adjective possessive which may be properly rendered otherwise, by the genitive case, the master.

2. It must nevertheless be carefully observed, that the single s added end of a word, which before ended in e does not make such a word a case, or an adjective possessive; neither does it add any syllable to it for the e to which it is added, is cast away in the pronunciation, and only adds to the number of that word, and is sounded together with the sonant thereof; as, in the words share, shares, trade, trades; spade &c. except where the words end in ge; as, cage, cages; or ee; as, ca: or ee; as, lace, laces.

**Q.** How are verbs derived from other parts of speech?

**A.** Many substantives, and sometimes adjectives sometimes the other parts of speech become verbs, by fixing the sign to, before them, or by adding the term en to the adjective; as, from a house comes to house warm, to warm; from hard, to harden.

**Q.** Do not substantives come sometimes from verbs?

**A.** Yes; almost every verb has some substantive from it; for by the addition of er to the ending of the tense, comes a substantive signifying the agent or doer is therefore called a verbal noun; as, from to hear; hearer; from to carry, a carrier.

**Note.** Some substantives are formed from verbs, by the addition of the ending of the present tense; as from to govern, comes a governor solicit, a solicitor; from to visit, a visitor: from to possess, a possessor to sail, a sailor; from to vend or sell, a vendor; also from to contribute a contributor; and from to survive, a survivor, dropping the e.

**Q.** Are not adjectives sometimes formed from substantives?

ash, comes ashes; from birch, birchen; from oak, oak &c. as, an oaken stick, a birchen broom.

By adding the termination *ful*, are formed adjectives, signifying fulness; as from joy, comes joyful, from youth, youthful; from sin, sinful; also from to abash, bashful: &c.

By adding the termination *some* are formed adjectives, signifying much the same; as, from trouble, comes troublesome, from game, gamesome; &c. though sometimes the *e* is omitted.

By adding the termination *less*, are formed adjectives, signifying want; as, from worth, comes worthless; from help, helpless; from tooth, toothless; &c.

The same thing is also signified by *un*, *in* or *im*, prefixed to adjectives, as unpleasant, indecent, improper, &c.

By adding the termination *ly*, are formed adjectives, denoting likeness; as, from man comes manly; from godly; also from to fit comes fitly; from certain, certainly, &c.

By adding the termination *ish*, are formed adjectives, signifying the same thing; as, from wolf comes wolfish; from child, childish; sheep, sheepish; &c. also from books comes bookish; and from to tickle comes ticklish.

1. From adjectives, by adding the same termination, are formed adjectives, signifying comparative; as, from green comes greenish, soft, softish; hard, hardish.

There are also some national names which end in *ish*; as, English, Spanish, &c. and in *ic*; Britanick, Germanick, Italic.

By what other means are words derived from their primitives?

By adding *-ship*, *-dom*, *-rick*, *-wick*, *-ness*, *-head*, *-hood*. Words ending in *-ship*, denote office, employment, or condition; as, stewardship, fellowship, lordship, &c.

Words ending in *-dom*, signify office or charge with authority and dominion, or without them; as, popedom, kingdom.

Words ending in *-ness*, signify the state, condition, quality, propriety, and manner in which a person exercises his power; as, freedom, whoredom, wisdom, dukedom, &c.

Words ending in *-rick* and *-wick*, denote office and dominion; as, bishoprick, bailywick.

*-ment* and *-age* are purely French terminations, and have the same signification; with us, as with them, and scarce ever occur but in words derived from that language: as commandment, usage.

Substantives ending in *-ness*, signify the essence of the thing, and are formed from adjectives; as, from white, comes whiteness; from hard, hardness, &c.

These are called abstract nouns.

**Nouns** that end in **-head** and **-hood**, denote the state, tion and quality of a thing, or person; as, **godhead**, **matrimony**, **widowhood**, **brotherhood**, **livelihood**, &c.

*Note.* There are also substantives (derived from adjectives and which are made by adding the ending **th**, with some small change; **long** comes **length**; **strong**, **strength**; **warm**, **warmth**; **moon**, **month**; **from to die**, comes **death**; **from grow**, **growth**; &c.

#### OF SUBSTANTIVES DIMINUTIVE.

**Q.** What is a substantive diminutive?

**A.** It is another method of derivation, by which a word is formed, to lessen the sense of its primitive word; as **lamb** come **lambkin**, which is a little lamb.

### CHAP. XII.

#### OF THE SYNTAX.

**Q.** What is syntax?

**A.** It is the disposing of words in their right case, number, person, and mood, tense and place, in a sentence.

**Q.** Give an example?

**A.** **Good boys are not beaten**; here the words are according to syntax; whereas should I say, **Beaten boys good**, it would be unintelligible; because here is no syntax in this sentence.

**Q.** How many kind of sentences are there?

**A.** Two; simple and compound.

**Q.** What is a simple sentence?

**A.** It is that wherein there is but one verb, and one native word of the subject, either expressed or understood; as, **The boy reads**.

**Q.** What is a compound sentence?

**A.** It is two simple sentences joined together by conjunction, or by a relative; as, **who**, **which**, **that**; or comparative word; as, **so**, **as**, **such**, **so many**, **as many** **than**; as, **I am diligent**, and **you are negligent**. **He naughty boy**, **who deserves correction**.

**Q.** What do you mean by a nominative word?

**A.** The word that goes before the verb, and answers the question **who** or **what**; as **Boys play**; Where it is asked, **Who do play**? Answer, **Boys**.

**Q.** Does the nominative case or words always go before the verb?

**A.** Yes; except when a question is asked, and the nominative case follows the verb, or more common sign of the verb; as, **Did John go to London**? **Do I do my business**?

**Q.** What is the construction of the verb with the nominative word?

**A.** The verbs must be of the same number and person with the nominative word; as, I stand, thou standest, he standeth: Not I standest; thou standeth, he stand.

**Q.** Is the nominative case to the verb always a substantive?

**A.** No: Sometimes the infinitive mood stands for the nominative word; as, to lie is shameful: and sometimes a whole clause foregoing; as, to rise betimes in the morning, is the most wholesome thing in the world.

**Q.** If two or more substantives singular come together how must the verb be put?

**A.** In the plural number; as, Peter and John fight.

**Q.** What number is the verb put in, when it follows a noun of multitude?

**A.** It may be put in the plural, when circumstances absolutely determine the case to be more than one; but it is most commonly of the singular number; as, the multitude is very noisy. The heap is removed.

**Q.** Of what case must these nouns be, which follow verbs, and are governed by them?

**A.** Sometimes the genitive; as, take pity of me: sometimes the dative; as, I gave the book to the master: and sometimes the accusative, as, I love my master.

**Q.** What is the construction of the vocative?

**A.** The vocative is no part of the sentence, but only the person to whom the sentence is addressed; and is always of the second person singular or plural; as, John! where have you been, that you have staid so long? Ladies! why do you not mind your writing?

**Q.** Of what is the ablative case governed?

**A.** The ablative is always governed of some preposition, expressed or understood; such as, in, with, through, for, from, by, and than; as, he took it from me. He went with you.

### CHAP. XIII.

#### OF TRANSPOSITION.

**Q.** What is Transposition?

**A.** It is the placing of words out of their natural order, to render the sound of them more agreeable to the ear.

*Example.* It cannot be avoided, but that scandals will arise, and differences will grow in the church of God, so long as there is wickedness on earth, or malice in hell.



*Transposed.* It cannot be avoided, so long as their wickedness on earth, or malice in hell, but that scandals arise, and differences will grow in the church of God.

*Note.* Where the natural order of the words is smooth and grateful to the ear, they ought not to be transposed, unless in poetry, there only, when the necessity of the verse requires it.

#### CHAP. XIV.

#### OF THE ELLIPSIS.

**Q.** WHAT is an Ellipsis?

**A.** The leaving out of words in a sentence.

**Q.** Upon what account may words be left out?

**A.** 1. When a word has been mentioned just before, it may be supposed to be kept in mind. Therefore in a relative sentence, the antecedent, or foregoing word, is seldom repeated; as I bought the books, which [books] I read.

2. When any word is to be immediately mentioned, it can be well understood, it ought to be left out in the foregoing part; as, Drink ye red [wine] or white wine.

3. When the thought is expressed by some other means as pointing to a man, you need not say, Who is that man but, who is that?

4. Those words, which, upon the mentioning of others must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; When you come to St. Paul's [church] then turn to the left [hand].

5. Thing and act, are frequently left out when they may be understood: as, it is hard, [i. e. a hard thing] to travel through the snow. It is easy, [i. e. an easy thing or act] to do so.

6. The conjunction that, is often left out in compound sentences; as, I desire [that] you would write for me.

7. The relatives, that, which, who, whom, may be left out; as, There goes the man [that of whom] I beat yesterday. this the man you spoke of? i. e. of whom ye spoke?

8. Sometimes a whole sentence is left out; as, It is our duty to pay a respect and deference, as to all those that are virtuous and courageous; so [it is our duty to pay a respect and deference] to those also, who bear any office or command in the state.

## CHAP. XV.

## OF ABBREVIATIONS.

|                                   |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Answ.</i> Answer               | <i>Co. or Comp.</i> Company                                                |
| <i>Artium Baccalaureus</i>        | <i>Col.</i> Colonel, Colossians                                            |
| Bachelor of Arts                  | <i>Com.</i> Commissioner                                                   |
| Archbishop                        | <i>Corn.</i> Cornelius                                                     |
| Abraham                           | <i>C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli,</i><br>the Keeper of the Privy<br>Seal |
| Account                           | <i>C. S. Custos Sigilli,</i> Keeper of<br>the Seal                         |
| <i>Anno Domini</i> , in the       | <i>Cr.</i> Creditor                                                        |
| Year of our Lord                  | <i>Cur.</i> Curate                                                         |
| Admiral                           | <i>D.</i> in number 500                                                    |
| Ass. Administrators               | <i>Dr.</i> Doctor, Debtor                                                  |
| <i>Artium Magister</i> , Mas-     | <i>Dan.</i> Daniel                                                         |
| ter of Arts; <i>Ante Meridem.</i> | <i>D. D. Doctor Divinitatis,</i> Doc-<br>tor of Divinity                   |
| Before Noon; and <i>Anno</i>      | <i>d. denarius</i> , a Penny                                               |
| <i>Indi</i> , in the year of the  | <i>dd.</i> delivered                                                       |
| World                             | <i>Dec. or 10ber.</i> December                                             |
| Amsterdam                         | <i>Dep.</i> Deputy                                                         |
| Anabaptism                        | <i>Devon.</i> Devonshire                                                   |
| Anthony                           | <i>Dcut.</i> Deuteronomy                                                   |
| Apostle                           | <i>Do. Ditto</i> , the same                                                |
| April                             | <i>Dukm.</i> Dukedom                                                       |
| Assigns                           | <i>Earl</i> Earldom                                                        |
| <i>P. G. C.</i> Astronomy Pro-    | <i>Edm.</i> Edmund                                                         |
| essor of Gresham College          | <i>Edw.</i> Edward                                                         |
| Attorney                          | <i>E. G. exempli gratia</i> , as for ex-<br>ample                          |
| Bachelor of Arts                  | <i>Eliz.</i> Elizabeth                                                     |
| Baronet                           | <i>Eng.</i> English, England                                               |
| Bartholomew                       | <i>Ep.</i> Epistle                                                         |
| <i>Baccalaureus Divinitatis</i>   | <i>Eph.</i> Ephesians                                                      |
| Bachelor of Divinity              | <i>Esa.</i> Esaias                                                         |
| Benjamin                          | <i>Esq.</i> Esquire                                                        |
| Bishop                            | <i>Ex.</i> Example                                                         |
| Blessed Virgin                    | <i>Exc.</i> Exchange                                                       |
| Buckinghamshire                   | <i>Err.</i> Executor                                                       |
| <i>Centum</i> , an hundred        | <i>Eron.</i> Exeter                                                        |
| Canticles, Canterbury             | <i>Feb.</i> February                                                       |
| Captain                           | <i>Fr.</i> France, French, Francis,<br>and Frances                         |
| Catechism                         |                                                                            |
| Chapter                           |                                                                            |
| Chronicles                        |                                                                            |
| Citizen, City, Citadel            |                                                                            |
| <i>Clericus</i> , Clergyman       |                                                                            |
| Clement                           |                                                                            |

|                                                                      |                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>F. R. S.</b> Fellow of the Royal Society                          | <b>Lev.</b> Leviticus                                       |
| <b>Gal.</b> Galatians                                                | <b>Licut.</b> Lieutenant                                    |
| <b>Gen.</b> Genesis                                                  | <b>L. L. D.</b> <i>Legum Doctor</i> , Doctor of Laws        |
| <b>Genl.</b> General                                                 | <b>L. S.</b> <i>Locus Sigilli</i> , The pl. of the Seal     |
| <b>Genmo.</b> Generalissimo                                          | <b>Lond.</b> London                                         |
| <b>Gent.</b> Gentleman                                               | <b>Ldp.</b> Lordship                                        |
| <b>Geo.</b> George                                                   | <b>Morn.</b> Morning                                        |
| <b>Gosp.</b> Gospel                                                  | <b>m. manipulus</b> , a handful                             |
| <b>G. R. Georgius Rex</b> , George the King                          | <b>M. A.</b> <i>Master Artium</i> , Master of Arts          |
| <b>Greg.</b> Gregory                                                 | <b>Ma.</b> Madam                                            |
| <b>Hants.</b> Hampshire                                              | <b>M. B.</b> <i>Medicinae Baccalaure</i> Bachelor of Physic |
| <b>Heb.</b> Hebrews                                                  | <b>Mty.</b> Majesty                                         |
| <b>Hcn.</b> Henry                                                    | <b>Mar.</b> March                                           |
| <b>Hier Hieronymus</b> , Jerom                                       | <b>Marm.</b> Marmaduke                                      |
| <b>Honble.</b> Honourable                                            | <b>Mart.</b> Martin, Martyr                                 |
| <b>Hond.</b> Honoured                                                | <b>Mat.</b> Matthew                                         |
| <b>Hons.</b> Honours                                                 | <b>Math.</b> Mathematics                                    |
| <b>Hlld.</b> Holland                                                 | <b>Messrs.</b> Gentlemen                                    |
| <b>ibv</b> <i>ibidem</i> , in the same place                         | <b>Middx.</b> Middlesex                                     |
| <b>Hun.</b> Humphrey                                                 | <b>M. D.</b> <i>Medicinae Doctor</i> , Doctor of Physic     |
| <b>Hunt.</b> Hundred                                                 | <b>Mich.</b> Michael, Michaelm                              |
| <b>I</b> in number, I                                                | <b>Min.</b> Minister                                        |
| <b>Id.</b> <i>Idem</i> , the same                                    | <b>M. S.</b> <i>Memoriae Sacrum</i> , Sacred to the Memory  |
| <b>i. e.</b> <i>id est</i> , that is                                 | <b>Mr.</b> Master                                           |
| <b>J. H. S.</b> <i>Jesus Hominum Salvator</i> , Jesus Saviour of Men | <b>Mrs.</b> Mistress                                        |
| <b>Isa.</b> Isaiah                                                   | <b>MS.</b> Manuscript                                       |
| <b>Ja.</b> James                                                     | <b>MSS.</b> Manuscripts                                     |
| <b>Ja.</b> Jacob                                                     | <b>N.</b> Note                                              |
| <b>J. D.</b> <i>Jurium Doctor</i> , Doctor of Laws                   | <b>Nat.</b> Nathaniel, Nativity                             |
| <b>Jer.</b> Jeremy, Jerom                                            | <b>N. B.</b> <i>Nota bene</i> , Mark w                      |
| <b>Jno.</b> John                                                     | <b>Nic.</b> Nicodemus, Nicholas                             |
| <b>Jos.</b> Joseph                                                   | <b>n. l. non liquet</b> , it appears                        |
| <b>Josh.</b> Joshua                                                  | <b>Nov. or ober.</b> November                               |
| <b>Kin.</b> Kingdom                                                  | <b>N. S.</b> New Stile                                      |
| <b>Kt.</b> Knight                                                    | <b>Num.</b> Number                                          |
| <b>L.</b> in number, 50                                              | <b>Ob.</b> Objection                                        |
| <b>Ld.</b> Loud                                                      | <b>Obt.</b> Obedient                                        |
| <b>l. liber.</b> Book & <i>librae</i> , Pounds                       | <b>Oct. or 3ber.</b> October                                |
| <b>Lam.</b> Lamentations                                             | <b>O. S.</b> Old Stile                                      |
| <b>L. D.</b> Lady-Day                                                |                                                             |

|                                                                                                                     |                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Oxon.</b> Oxford                                                                                                 | <b>Rt. Wpful.</b> Right Worshipful                                              |
| <b>Par.</b> Parish                                                                                                  | <b>Rt. Honble.</b> Right Honourable                                             |
| <b>Parl.</b> Parliament                                                                                             | <b>Salop.</b> Shropshire                                                        |
| <b>Pent.</b> Pentecost                                                                                              | <b>S. South;</b> and <b>Solidus</b> a shilling                                  |
| <b>Per Cent, per Centum,</b> by the Hundred                                                                         | <b>Sr.</b> Sir                                                                  |
| <b>Pet.</b> Peter                                                                                                   | <b>St.</b> Saint                                                                |
| <b>Phil.</b> Philip                                                                                                 | <b>Sept. or 7ber.</b> September                                                 |
| <b>Philom.</b> <i>Philomathes</i> , a Lover of Learning; or, <i>Philomathematicus</i> , a Lover of the Mathematics. | <b>Serj.</b> Serjeant                                                           |
| <b>P. M.</b> <i>Post Meridiem</i> , after noon                                                                      | <b>Servt.</b> Servant                                                           |
| <b>P. M. G.</b> Professor of Music at Gresham College                                                               | <b>Sol.</b> Solution                                                            |
| <b>Prof. Th. Gr.</b> Professor of Divinity at Gresham College.                                                      | <b>S. T. P.</b> <i>Sacro sanctæ Theologia Professor</i> , Professor of Divinity |
| <b>P. S.</b> Postscript                                                                                             | <b>Tho.</b> Thomas                                                              |
| <b>Ps.</b> Psalm                                                                                                    | <b>Theo.</b> Theophilus                                                         |
| <b>Q.</b> Question, Queen                                                                                           | <b>Thess.</b> Thessalonians                                                     |
| <b>q. d. quasi dicat</b> , if he should say                                                                         | <b>V. vide</b> , see, Verse, Five                                               |
| <b>q. l. quantum libet</b> , as much as you please                                                                  | <b>Viz. videlicet</b> , that is-to say                                          |
| <b>q. s. quantum sufficit</b> , a sufficient quantity                                                               | <b>Will. or Wm</b> William                                                      |
| <b>Regr.</b> Register                                                                                               | <b>Wilts.</b> Wiltshire                                                         |
| <b>Regimt.</b> Regiment                                                                                             | <b>Wp.</b> Worship                                                              |
| <b>Reg.</b> Regent                                                                                                  | <b>Wpful.</b> Worshipful                                                        |
| <b>Reg. Prof. Regius Professor,</b> King's Professor                                                                | <b>Xn.</b> Christian                                                            |
| <b>Rel.</b> Religion, relation                                                                                      | <b>Xpher.</b> Christopher                                                       |
| <b>Rev.</b> Reverend                                                                                                | <b>Xt.</b> Christ                                                               |
|                                                                                                                     | <b>ye.</b> the                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                     | <b>yn.</b> then                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                     | <b>ym.</b> them                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                     | <b>yr.</b> your                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                     | <b>ys.</b> this                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                     | <b>yu.</b> you or thou                                                          |
|                                                                                                                     | <b>&amp; et.</b> and                                                            |
|                                                                                                                     | <b>&amp;c. et cetera</b> , and so forth                                         |

Note. These contractions ought to be avoided as much as possible, unless it be for one's own private use, and where it would be ridiculous to write them at length; as, *Mr.* for *Master*, and *Mrs.* for *Mistress*, &c. It argues likewise a disrespect and slighting to use contractions to our betters, and is often puzzling to others.

## PART IV.

## SENTENCES IN PROSE.

**A** DESIRE to excel others in virtue, is very commendable; and a delight in obtaining praise, deserves encouragement, because it discovers an excellent mind: but he is wicked, who employs his thoughts only to out-going the worst in villany. Such a contention is diabolical.

2. A wise man values pleasure at a very little rate, because it is the bane of the mind, and the cause of all misery; but he values no possession more than virtue, because it is the fountain of all public and private happiness.

3. Boast not of thy health and strength too much; only whilst thou enjoy them, give praise to him that bestoweth all good things upon all men; use them well, lest He deprive thee of them. God doth give to thee, return him not evil.

4. By the fall of Adam, from that glorious and happy state, wherein he was created, the divine image on his mind is quite changed and altered; and he, who has created but a little inferior to the angels above, is now made but little superior to the angels below.

5. Children are such as their institution; infancy is led altogether by imitation; it hath neither words nor actions but what are infused by others: if it have good or ill language, it is borrowed; and the shame or thanks are only due to them that leut them.

6. Covetousness brings nothing home. Sometimes men are so blind with avarice, that they contradict themselves, and lose what is honestly due to them, by coveting what is not justly their own, and thereby giving others an opportunity of deceiving them.

7. Do not the work of God negligently; and let not your heart be upon the world, when your hand is lifted upon prayer: for that time, you may be confident, is gained, which is prudently and zealously spent in God's service.

8. Divine Providence disposes all things most wisely; not only in what concerns the world in general, but every one of us in particular: so that in what condition soever he puts us, we may assure ourselves that it is best for us, since He chooses it, who cannot err.

9. Ever since the transgression of our first parents, the purity of human nature, hath been miserably stained; its faculties have been sadly depraved; and its affections very liable to be deluded, influenced, and overcome by the world.

10. Inquire not into the secrets of God, but be content to learn your duty according to the quality of your person or employment. God's commandments were proclaimed to all the world, but his counsels are to himself, and his secret ones, when they are admitted within the veil.

11. Flatter not yourself that you have faith towards God if you want charity towards your neighbour; for the one is certain effect of the other. Neither follow a multitude to sin, lest God make you share with them in their punishment.

12. Gold, though the noblest of metals, loseth its lustre when continually worn in the same purse with copper, or brass; and the best men, by associating themselves with the wicked, are often corrupted with their sins, and partake of their punishments.

13. Gregory Nyssen compared an usurer to a man giving water to one in a burning fever; which does him more harm than good: so the usurer, though he seem for the present to relieve his brother's wants, yet afterwards he grievously torments him.

14. Happy is he who allows himself time and leisure to make his peace with God, and sign a truce with heaven; but more to be admired is he, who is obliged to live in the midst of temptations, and yet can be in love with religion, to the last moment of his life.

15. He that only pleases himself, does himself no kindness because he displeases God, his Creator, who commands us to be kind and good to all men, and to do to others, those things which we are willing should be done to ourselves.

16. If they go down to the pit, that do not feed the hungry and clothe the naked; what will become of those that take away bread from the hungry, and clothes from the naked? If want of charity be tormented in hell, what will become of the covetous?

17. It is a commendable thing for a boy to apply his mind to the study of good letters; they will be always useful to him, they will procure him the favour and love of good men, which those, that are wise, value more than riches and pleasures.

18. King Darius's mother, when she heard of the death of Alexander, laid violent hands upon herself; not that she preferred an enemy before a son, but because she had experienced the duty of a son in him, whom she had feared as an enemy.

19. Let us never measure our godliness by the number of sermons which we hear, but by the fruit we bring forth; without which all our hearing will serve but to bring us into that portion of stripes, which belongs to him that knows his master's will and does it not.

20. Lazy folks take the most pains. Some people are so careless, that they will run all hazards, rather than help themselves at the expense of a little trouble; and it generally happens, that they are the greatest sufferers in the conclusion.

21. Men are generally governed more by appearances than realities; and the impudent man, in his air and behaviour, undertakes for himself that he has ability and merit, while the modest or diffident gives himself up as one possessed of neither.

22. Many men are grown so negligent of seeking divine mercy betimes, that they put that off to the last which should have been the first part of their business; and many times their life is at an end before they begin their repentance.

23. No man is so prosperous and happy, but he has some unfortunate and sad days; and on the contrary, no man is so miserable, but he has some times of refreshment. Prosperity and adversity, by turns, succeed one another, as rain does fair weather, and fair weather rain.

24. Nothing is more absurd than to extend our hopes and desires, our projects and designs for this world, beyond the term of our living here: and it is unreasonable for us to trouble ourselves about this world, longer than we are like to continue in it.

25. Obedience comprehendeth the whole duty of a man, both towards God, his neighbour, and himself; we should therefore let it be engraven on our hearts, that we may be useful in the commonwealth, and loyal to our prince.

26. Our life is a warfare, and this world a place of martires, wherein the greatest garlands are allotted to those who sustain the greatest labours: for by the smart of our stripes is augmented the glory of our reward.

27. Pride is a very remarkable sin; and often meets with very extraordinary judgments, even in this life; but will certainly be punished in the next; for if God spared not the angels for this sin, but cast them into hell, let no man hope to speed better.

28. Personal merit is all a man can call his own. Whoever strictly adheres to honesty and truth, and leads a regular and virtuous life, is more truly noble than a debauched abandoned profligate, were he descended from the most illustrious family.

29. Riches are like dung, which stink in a heap; but being spread abroad, make the earth fruitful. It is but mere

fancy to desire and esteem riches, except it be for the sake of using them. The best metals lose their lustre unless brightened by use.

30. Repentance, though it is not to be rested in as any satisfaction for sin, or any cause of the pardon thereof, which is the act of God's free grace in Christ; yet it is of such necessity to all sinners, that none may expect pardon without it.

31. St. Bernard in his youth, being troubled with a pain in his head, a certain woman proffered to cure him, by reciting a few verses by way of charm; but he refused, saying, I had rather endure the hand of God, than be cured by the hand of the devil.

32. Servants should not deal worse with their masters, for dealing better with them, but conscionably do their work, that the proverb may not be verified in them. He that pays his servant's wages aforehand, cuts off his right arm; that is, occasions him to be slothful and lazy.

33. The lawfulness of our actions may not be judged by the events, but by the grounds: the wise and holy arbiter of the world knows why, many times, the better cause hath the worst success: many a just business is crossed for a punishment to the agent.

34. Trade is so noble a master, that it is willing to entertain all mankind in its service; and has such variety of employments adapted to every capacity, that all, but the lazy may support at least, if not enrich themselves.

35. Time is one of the most precious talents in the world which the author of it has committed to our management: so precious, that he gives it us by drops; nor ever affords us two moments at once; but always takes away one, when he lets us have another.

36. Very wholesome advice was that which was given by a heathen philosopher, viz. make it no longer a matter of dispute, what are the marks and signs of a righteous man, but immediately set about it, and endeavour to become such a one.

37. Virtue (said a vicious man on his death-bed) as much outshines vice in splendour and light, as the glorious luminary of heaven, which runs its daily course in the lofty sky does that small rush-light which stands glimmering by my bed's side.

38. Vain glory destroys all the fruits of a good action. He that prays, or gives alms to be seen of men, must take that as his reward; nor must he expect any other from heaven, but the portion of those hypocrites, that love the praise of men more than the praise of God.



39. Upbraid no-man's weakness to discomfort him, nor report it to him to disparage him; neither delight to remember it to lessen him, or set thyself above him. And be sure never to praise thyself, or to dispraise any man else, unless God's glory, or some good end do follow it.

40. Wicked breasts are false to themselves; neither trusting to their own choice, nor making choice of that which they dare to trust. They will set a good face upon their secretly unpleasing sins; and had rather be self-condemned, than wise and prudent.

41. We ought neither to be so eager for hording up treasure, as to withhold our hand entirely from giving; nor yet so careless and extravagant, as to let any thing be unprofitably lost, which might be useful to ourselves, or beneficial to others.

42. Young minds being fullest of ignorance, want instruction most: are fittest to receive it, as being freest from prejudices and worldly cares; and are apt to retain it best, being void of such corruptions as would otherwise expel it.

### SENTENCES IN VERSE.

#### LIFE IS SHORT AND MISERABLE.

**A** H! few and full of sorrow are the days  
Of miserable man: his life decays  
Like that frail flower, which with the sun's uprise,  
Her bud unfolds, and with the evening dies:  
He, like an empty shadow, glides away,  
And all his life is but a winter's day.

#### ON THE DILIGENT ANTS.

Ants in battalia to their cells convey  
The plunder'd forage of their yellow prey;  
The little drudges trot about and sweat,  
But will not straight devour whate'er they get;  
For in their mouths we see them carry home  
A stock for winter, which they know must come.

#### ON THE ATHEIST.

Bold is the wretch, and blasphemous the man,  
Who being finite, will attempt to scan  
The works of Him, that's infinitely wise,  
And those he cannot comprehend denies:  
Our reason is too weak a guide to show  
How God Almighty governs all below.

#### A FUTURE STATE CERTAIN.

Brave youths the paths of virtue still should tread,  
And not by error's devious tract be led;

## TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

1

Till free from filth, and spotless is their mind,  
'Till pure their life, and of th' ethereal kind.  
For this we must believe, whene'er we die,  
We sink to hell, or else to heaven we fly.

### ON TRAVEL.

By travel crown the arts, and learn abroad  
The gen'ral virtues, which the wise applaud;  
To study nations, I advise betimes  
And various kingdoms know, and various climes:  
Whatever worthy thy remark thou seest,  
With care remember, and forget the rest.

### HEAVENLY LOVE.

Christ's arms do still stand open to receive  
All weary prodigals, that sin do leave:  
For them he left his father's blest abode:  
Made son of man, to make man son of God;  
'To cure their wounds, he life's elixir bled,  
And died a death to raise them from the dead.

### THE SELF-WISE.

Conceited thoughts, indulg'd without controul,  
Exclude all future knowledge from the soul:  
For he that thinks himself already wise,  
In course, all further knowledge will despise:  
And but for this, how many might have been  
Just, reputable, wise, and honest men.

### ON DEATH.

Death at a distance we but slightly fear,  
He brings his terrors as he draws more near.  
Through poverty, pain, slav'ry, we drudge on,  
The worst of beings better please than none:  
No price too dear to purchase life and breath,  
The heaviest burthen's easier borne than death.

### ON AMBITION.

Dazzled with hope, we cannot see the cheat  
Of aiming with impatience to be great.  
When wild ambition in the heart we find,  
Farewell content, and quiet of the mind:  
For glitt'ring clouds, we leave the solid shore,  
And wonted happiness returns no more.

### ON THE SOLDIER.

Eager the soldier meets his desp'rate foe,  
With an intent to give his fatal blow;  
The cause he fights for animates him high,  
Namely, religion, and dear liberty;

For these he conquers, or more bravely die  
And yields himself a willing sacrifice.

#### ON THE RESURRECTION.

From ev'ry corner of th' extended earth  
The scatter'd dust is call'd to second birth;  
The sever'd body now unites again,  
And kindred atoms rally into men:  
The various joints resume their ancient seats,  
And ev'ry limb its former task repeats.

#### ON YOUTH.

Fragrant the rose is, but it fades in time:  
The violet sweet, but quickly pass'd the prime;  
White lilies hang their heads, and soon decay;  
And whiter snow in minutes melt away:  
Such and so with'ring are our early joys,  
Which time, or sickness, speedily destroys.

#### THE DUTY OF MAN.

First to our God, we must with rev'rence bow,  
The second honour to our prince we owe;  
Next to wives, parents, children, fit respect,  
And to our friends and kindred we direct:  
Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight  
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate.

#### ON DESIRE.

From my beginning, may th' almighty powers  
Blessings bestow in never-ceasing showers;  
Oh! may I happy be, and always blest!  
Of ev'ry joy, of ev'ry wish possess'd!  
May plenty dissipate all worldly cares,  
And smiling peace bless my revolving years!

#### ON MORTALITY.

From stately palaces we must remove,  
The narrow lodgings of a grave to prove;  
Leave the fair train, and the light gilded room,  
To lie alone benighted in the tomb.  
God only is immortal; man not so;  
Life, to be paid upon demand, we owe.

#### ON HONEST LABOUR.

Go to the plough or team; go hedge or ditch,  
Some honest calling use, no matter which;  
Be porter, postman; take the lab'ring oar:  
Employment keeps the bailiffs from the door:  
Though thou be mean, thy frugal industry,  
Depend upon it, shall rewarded be.

## ON HEAVEN.

Heaven is our guard, and innocence its care,  
 For need the just the worst of dangers fear;  
 It pities the defenceless, poor man's grief,  
 And sends him, when he calls, help and relief,  
 Its arm, the surest succour, and the best,  
 Delivers and revenges the distress'd.

## ON AN ACTIVE LIFE.

Happy is he, the only happy man,  
 Who out of choice, does all the good he can;  
 Who business loves, and others better wakes,  
 By prudent industry, and pains he takes:  
 God's blessing here he'll have and man's esteem,  
 And, when he dies, his works will follow him.

## MISFORTUNES ADVANTAGEOUS.

In all misfortunes, this advantage lies,  
 They make us humble, and they make us wise:  
 Let's bear it calmly, though a grievous woe,  
 And still adore the hand that gives the blow;  
 And he that can acquire such virtue, gains  
 An ample recompense for all his pains.

## ON CHRIST OUR LIFE.

I am the resurrection, saith the Lord;  
 Eternal life's the fruit of my eternal word;  
 Whoever firmly does in me believe,  
 The grave shall not confine, nor hell receive,  
 Not only this; but those that will rely  
 On what I teach, shall never, never die.

## ON SUMMER

The panting flocks retire with hasty strides,  
 To shun Sol's piercing summer-scorching beam,  
 Beneath a rural shade, just by where glides  
 The murm'ring rivulet and crystal stream:  
 As bleating lambkins dread the summer's sun,  
 The man that's truly wise all sin would shun.

## ON THE SCRIPTURES.

Let sacred writings always be admir'd,  
 Whose holy penman truly were inspir'd;  
 Through all succeeding times, both worst and best,  
 They have run down, and borne the strictest test.  
 A spirit there, in ev'ry line we see,  
 Of hope, love, joy, and immortality.

## ON A COMPETENCY.

Let me, O God, my labours so employ,  
 That I a competency may enjoy;

I ask no more than my life's wants supply,  
And leave their due to others when I die;  
If this thou grant (which nothing doubt I can)  
None ever liv'd or died a richer man.

#### ON THE FALL OF MAN.

Man was by heaven made to govern all,  
But how unfit, demonstrates in his fall:  
Created pure, and with a strength endu'd,  
Of grace divine, sufficient to have stood;  
But alienate from God, he soon became  
The child of wrath, pride, misery, and shame.

#### ON THE SCEPTIC.

No providence the sceptic will allow,  
'Then let th' ungrateful mortal tell me, how  
His tender infancy protection found,  
And how his childhood was with safety crown'd;  
How through his youth he came to manly years,  
'Through many dangers, which he sees and fears!

#### THE GOOD OF EVIL.

One week's extremity may teach us more  
Than long prosperity had done before:  
Death is forgotten in our easy state,  
But troubles mind us of our final fate:  
The doing ill affects not us with fears,  
But suff'ring ill, brings sorrow, wo, and tears.

#### ON LYING.

On all occasions to declare the truth,  
Is most praiseworthy in a virtuous youth:  
A fault extenuated by a lie,  
Is doubled in reality thereby,  
And he that to this vice becomes a slave,  
In fire and brimstone shall his portion have.

#### ON FORETHOUGHT.

Rashness and haste make all things insecure;  
All great concerns must delays endure;  
Think on the means, the manner and the end,  
When any great design thou dost intend;  
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,  
Stay till fit time wears out uncertainty.

#### AUTUMN.

The farmer hastens to gather home his corn,  
Secures his haystack with a sturdy prop,  
With joyous care deposits in the barn,  
What labour gave him, autumn's golden crop.

## TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

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From hence we find indulgent nature's good,  
Who never lets industry beg her food:

### ON TROUBLE.

The happiest man that ever breath'd on earth,  
With all the glories of estate and birth,  
Had yet some anxious care to make him know,  
No grandeur was above the reach of woe.  
To be from all things, that disquiet, free,  
Is not consistent with humanity.

### ON THE ALMIGHTY POWER.

The lofty concave of the vast expanse,  
Could never be the effect of giddy chance;  
Those beauteous and amazing globes of light,  
No power could make, that was not infinite;  
But when he spake, each atom of this frame,  
From the dark womb of empty nothing came.

### TRIFLE NOT IN DEVOTION.

Whither thou go'st conceive, and to what end,  
When thine own feet the house of God ascend.  
There rather hear his life-directing rules,  
Than offer up the sacrifice of fools:  
For sinful are their gifts, who neither know  
What they to God should give, or what they owe.

### ON DEATH.

When we have once resign'd our sinful breath,  
(For we can die but once) then after death  
Th' immortal soul immediately goes  
To endless joys, or everlasting woes,  
Wise then's the man, who labours to secure  
His passage safe, and his reception sure.

### CHRIST ON THE CROSS.

Ye wand'ring travellers, that pass this way,  
Stand still awhile, these agonies survey:  
And on result of serious thoughts declare,  
If ever sorrows might with mine compare,  
But God, in mercy, hath decreed this cup,  
Most willingly, therefore, I drink it up.

### LIVE TO DIE.

You, whose fond wishes do to heaven aspire,  
Who make those blest abodes your sole desire:  
If you are wise, and hope that bliss to gain,  
Use well your time, live not an hour in vain:  
Let not the morrow your vain thoughts employ,  
But think this day the last you shall enjoy.

A NEW GUIDE  
SELECT FABLES.



**He that will not help himself, shall have help from nobody.**



FABLE I. OF THE WAGONER AND HERCULES.

**A**S a wagoner was driving his team, his wagon sunk in a hole, and stuck fast.

The poor man immediately fell upon his knees, and prayed to Hercules that he would get his wagon out of the hole again.

Thou fool, says Hercules, whip thy horses, and set thy shoulders to the wheels; and then if thou wilt call up Hercules, he will help thee.

*The interpretation.*

Lazy wishes never do a man any service; but if he would have help from God in the time of need; let him not only implore his assistance, but make use of his own best endeavours.



Be mindful of past favours.



FABLE II. OF THE HOUND DESPISED BY HIS MASTER.

**A**N aged hound being in pursuit of his game, caught it, but could not hold it, because his teeth were worn out; which his master corrected him very severely.

The dog begged that he might not be punished, alleging that he was old; yet he said, he had been stout in his youth-days, and therefore hoped he might be pardoned, if it were only for his former services: but I see, continues he, nothing pleaseth without profit.

*The interpretation.*

If a favour is not continued, it is forgot. Many people are so ungrateful as to take no notice of the ninety-nine good things which they have received, if the hundredth is denied them.





Young folks think old folks to be fools ; but  
old folks know young folks to be fools.



FABLE III. OF THE KID, THE GOAT, AND THE WOLF

**W**HEN the goat was going abroad, she charged the kid to shut the door after her, and open it to none, till she should return; and then look out of the window first.

Very well, mother, says the kid; if you had not told me I should have wit enough to keep the door shut, and to take care of myself.

At the same time the wolf happened to be behind the house and heard the charge given to the kid.

Some time after the goat's departure, the wolf knocks at the door, and counterfeiting the goat's voice demands entrance.

The kid, supposing it to be her dam, forgot to look out of the window, but immediately opened the door, and let in the wolf, who instantly made a prey of her and tore her to pieces.

*The interpretation.*

Children should obey their parents, who are always better able to advise them, than the children can themselves. It is also convenient also for young men to lend an ear to the aged, who being more experienced in the affairs of the world, give them better council, whereby they may avoid many dangers. Witness Eli's sons, and Rehoboam's fall.



man may forgive an injury, but he cannot easily forget it.



FABLE IV. OF THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE SNAKE.

HUSBANDMAN had brought up a snake in his house: but being angry with her, struck her with his chet, and wounded her, for which reason she fled from him.

Afterwards the husbandman falling into want, imagined that this misfortune befel him for the injury done to the snake, and therefore humbly requested of her that she would come to live with him again.

The snake replied, That she forgave him, but she would return to live with one who kept a hatchet in his house; saying, that although the smart of the wound was gone, yet the mark was left, and the remembrance of it was still fresh in her memory.

*The interpretation.*

It is not safe to trust that man, who hath once made a breach in friendship. It is godlike to forgive an injury; but harm to remember it, because it keeps us on our guard.



Make no friendship with an ill-natured man.



FABLE V. OF THE WOLVES AND THE SHEEP.

**T**HE wolves made a league with the sheep, and hostages were given on both sides. The wolves gave the young ones to the sheep, and the sheep gave their dogs to wolves.

Some time after while the sheep were quietly feeding the meadow, the young wolves began to howl for their due at which the wolves came rushing in among them, and charged them with breaking the league.

The sheep began to excuse themselves, saying, They were feeding by themselves, and therefore could not hurt young wolves, not having any dogs with them.

But the wolves insisted on it, that they were guilty of a breach of friendship; alleging, at the same time, That the innocents, who never did any harm in their lives, would make such dreadful lamentations, unless some violence had been offered to them; and knowing the sheep to be without their guard, they fell upon them and tore them to pieces.

*The interpretation.*

Be always upon your guard when an enemy is near. who has always run counter to the rules of friendship, and never become a true friend, though you should bind him the strongest engagements.



Honesty is the best policy.



TABLE VI. OF THE TWO THIEVES AND THE BUTCHER.

**A** COUPLE of sharpers went to a butcher's shop to buy some meat; but while the butcher was busied with her customers, one of them stole a piece of beef and gave to his fellow, who put it under his cloak.

The butcher presently missed the meat, and charged them th the theft.

But he that stole it, swore by Jove that he had none of ; and he that had it swore likewise, he did not take it ay.

To whom the butcher replied, The thief to me is unknown, ough I believe it to be one of you; but he by whom you ve sworn, can tell, and will reward you accordingly.

*The interpretation.*

God Almighty is privy to all our actions: and though we ay for a while deceive men, yet we cannot escape his all- eing eye, who will reward or punish us according as we serve.



A liar is not to be believed though he speaks the truth.

FABLE VII. OF THE SHEPHERD'S BOY AND THE HUSBANDMEN.

**A**S a boy was looking after some sheep in a meadow, would oftentimes, in jest, cry out, that the wolf was among them; which made the neighbouring husbandmen come out to his assistance, and then he would laugh at them for being such fools as to come when he did not want them.

At last the wolf came in earnest; and the boy began to cry out as usual; but the husbandmen, thinking that he only wanted to delude them again, never troubled themselves about him, but let him cry on; and so the sheep became easy prey to the wolf, and were destroyed.

*The interpretation.*

Some men have such a faculty of jesting, that the most important and sacred truths cannot escape them; others are so notorious for lying; the consequence of which is, a disrepute to their company, and a total disregard to every thing they say; for when once the deceiver is known, his credit is lost, and he is for ever derided in every company.



Let envy alone and it will punish itself.

FABLE VIII. OF THE DOG AND THE OX.

A ill-natured dog laid himself down in a manger full of hay.

Presently came an ox to feed; but the dog, in a surly manner, bid him be gone.

Well, replied the ox, Thou wilt neither eat the hay thyself, nor suffer others to eat it; therefore stay there in this envious humour, and keep away every ox, and then thy envy will become thy punishment.

The dog did so, and by that means starved himself.

*The interpretation.*

Envy torments both the body and the mind, and is deserving its own punisher. Thus, we see, some men are content to lose a blessing themselves, that others may not enjoy it.



One good turn deserves another.



FABLE IX. OF THE DOVE AND THE BEE.

**A** THIRSTY bee came to a fountain to drink ; but being too hasty, fell in.

A dove, in a neighbouring tree, seeing the bee struggle for life, set herself upon a branch that hung over the fountain and by her weight, brought it to the water, that the bee might get upon it ; and so saved her life.

Some short time after, a snare was laid for the dove ; while the fowler was drawing his net together, the bee (at that instant was flying over) seeing her deliverer in danger, stung the fowler so severely, that he was obliged to let the net go again, by which means the dove escaped.

*The interpretation.*

Be helpful to thy friend ; and always return thanks to them who deserve them.





Evil be to them that evil think. *Also*—Thro  
a crust to a surly dog and he will bite you.



FABLE X. OF THE GOOD NATURED MAN AND THE ADDE

**A** GOOD natured man being obliged to go out in fros weather; in his return home found an adder almo frozen to death, which he brought with him, and laid befo the fire.

As soon as the creature had received fresh life by th warmth, and was come to herself, she began to hiss, and f about the house; and at length killed one of the children.

Well, says the man, if this is the best return that you c make for my kind offices, you shall e'en share in the sa fate yourself, and so killed her immediately.

*The interpretation.*

Ingratitude is one of the blackest crimes that a man c be guilty of: it is hateful both to God and man, and fr quently brings upon such a graceless wretch all that misch which he either did or thought to do to another.





Lazy folks take the most pains. *Also*—Give  
man his bread and cheese when he has  
earned it.



FABLE XI. OF THE OLD WOMAN AND HER MAIDS.

**A** CERTAIN old woman, having about her a parcel of idle maids, would oblige them to rise every morning the cock crowing.

But the maids looking on this as an hardship, resolved to put a stop to this growing evil, and so cut off the cock's head, thinking that they might then lie a-bed securely, and indulge themselves in their laziness.

But the careful mistress soon frustrated their designs, and ordered a bell to be brought to her, with which she ever afterwards rung them up at midnight.

*The interpretation.*

It is good to be industrious; for laziness is commonly punished with want: and drowsiness, saith Solomon, will cover a man with rags.

## TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.



A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.



### FABLE XII. OF THE FISHERMAN AND THE FISH.

**A** FISHERMAN having cast his line into the water, suddenly after drew up a fish.

The little captive entreated the fisherman that he would spare her (she being but small) till she was grown large, then she would suffer herself to be taken by him again.

No, no, replies the fisherman, I am not to be so served. I let you go, I must never expect to see you any more; rather should I have caught you now, if you had known that there was a hook within the bait: and I was always of that temper that whatever I could catch, I had rather take it away than leave it behind me.

*The interpretation.*

Never let go a certainty for an uncertainty.

## PART V.

## PARTICULAR FORMS OF PRAYER.



## PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS



## IN THE MORNING.

**A**Lmighty God, the fountain of all wisdom, we humbly beseech thee to pour into our hearts, as into their proper channels, the pure waters of learning. And because thou hast made no man for himself only, but all of us for the mutual help of each other, grant that we may so diligently apply ourselves to our studies, that, increasing every day in piety and good literature, we may at length become not only useful to ourselves, but ornamental also, both to the state we live in, and to the true holy catholic church. More especially we pray thee, to give us all grace to grow wise unto the eternal salvation of our immortal souls; and this we beseech for Jesus Christ his sake: in whose holy name and words we further pray unto thee saying,

**O**UR Father, which art in heaven; hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

**T**HE grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

## IN THE EVENING.

**O**ALMIGHTY God, and most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee to forgive all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss by our care to amend it. What we know not, do thou teach us: instruct us in our duty, both towards thee, and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well pleasing in thy sight. Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered and daily followed; and

whatsoever good desires thou hast put into our hearts, grant that by the assistance of thy grace they may be brought to good effect; that thy name may have the honour, and ourselves may have the comfort at the day of account, through Jesus Christ our Saviour; in whose holy name and words we further pray unto thee, saying, *Our Father, &c.*

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PRIVATE PRAYERS.
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A PRAYER FOR WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE, TO BE SAID BY A CHILD GOING TO SCHOOL, OR AT ANY OTHER TIME.

**O** ALMIGHTY Lord and merciful Father, maker of heaven and earth, who of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all, who with faith and full assurance as it of thee: beautify by the light of thy heavenly grace, the towardness of my wit; the which, with all the powers of nature thou hast poured into me, that I may not only understand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour; but also with my whole heart and will, constantly follow the same and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodness towards me, as well in good life as in doctrine: so that thou who workest all things in all creatures, mayest make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endless glory and honour of thine immortal majesty. *Amen.*

A MORNING PRAYER FOR A CHILD.

**O** LORD our heavenly Father, almighty and everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the beginning of this day, defend me in the same with thy mighty power. Direct me in all my laudable and praise-worthy undertakings for the best, and bless me in them. Enlighten my understanding, strengthen my memory, sanctify my heart, and guide me in my life. Let the duties of this day be cheerfully undergone by me; and give me grace so to apply myself to my learning, that I may thereby become a useful member of the commonwealth. Grant that I may be obedient to my parents and to those who have the care of my education, behave myself soberly, and with good manners to every one, and that I may lead an innocent and inoffensive life. Lord, protect and defend all my relations and friends; and grant that none of us may fall into sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance to do always that which is righteous in thy sight: through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. *Amen.*

## AN EVENING PRAYER FOR A CHILD.

**O** LORD God Almighty, by whose providence I have been preserved this day from all dangers that might have befallen me, I humbly beseech thee to continue thy watchful providence over me this night. Let my guardian angel defend me from all the perils and dangers of it; and from all assaults of my spiritual enemies. And do thou, who art always more ready to hear than I am to pray, and are wont to give more than either I desire or deserve, pour down upon me the abundance of thy mercy; forgiving me those things whereof my conscience is afraid, and giving me those good things which I am not worthy to ask: graft in my heart the love of thy name; increase in me true religion; nourish me with all goodness, and of thy great mercy keep me in the same. And grant, O Lord, that I may so faithfully serve thee in this life, that I fail not finally to attain thy heavenly promises, which exceed all that I can desire through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

## GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

**S**ANCTIFY, we beseech thee, O Lord, these creatures to our use and ourselves to thy service; through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Amen.*

## GRACE AFTER MEAT.

**G**OD'S holy name be blessed and praised for this present refreshment; and for all his mercies from time to time bestowed upon us; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

## BEFORE GOING INTO THE CHURCH.

**S**TAY here all worldly thoughts, and all vanities, that I may entertain heavenly meditations.

## FOR A CHILD SEATING HIMSELF IN THE CHURCH.

**O** LORD, I am now in thy presence, grant me such a measure of thy grace, as may enable me seriously to attend to thy most sacred word; and obediently to practise the same; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

## WHEN DIVINE SERVICE IS ENDED.

**L**ORD, pardon the coldness and wanderings of all my petitions; and deal with me according to my needs, and thine own rich mercies: bless me this day, and all the rest of my life; and grant me thy heavenly grace, that I may ever hereafter serve thee with a clean heart to thy honour and glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

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